Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-106
Thursday
2 June 1988

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-106 *2 June 1988*

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LD0206130488 [Editorial Report]

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appointed 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani "acting commander in chief" of the armed forces in a decree reported by Tehran radio 2 June.

The Majlis speaker was given the post at the suggestion of President 'Ali Khamene'i, the decree noted, and he will have "full authority." Khomeyni's decree also stressed that all branches of the administration are dutybound to use all their resources to promote the war effort, and it called on the Iranian people to exercise "patience and steadfastness" in resisting the "plots of global arrogance."

Israel

Police have detained an Arab woman in connection with the killing of a Jewish Yeshiva student in Jerusalem, IDF radio reported, noting that police believe she committed the murder for nationalist motives.

In the West Bank, riots broke out in Tulkarm after a 12-year-old boy was killed by a barrel that fell off a roadblock set up by the military authorities, Jerusalem radio noted. The boy was struck by the barrel while trying to dismantle the roadblock.

A 1 June DAVAR report disclosed that security forces have arrested large numbers of Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza as a preemptive measure prior to the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Arab sources claimed that "hundreds" were detained in the new sweep, the paper added.

Knesset members struck off the agenda three motions concerning civil rights violations in the territories, administrative detentions, and prison conditions, Jerusalem radio reported.

The radio also revealed that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has held another meeting with Arab public figures, this time with four Gaza notables whose names are being kept secret.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told Palestinians in the UAE that the uprising leadership has not yet decided to embark on comprehensive civil disobedience, WAKH reported. The uprising is currently at the stage of partial strikes and partial civil disobedience, he explained.

Lebanon

Israeli tanks bombarded two villages in southeast Lebanon for 8 hours the night of 31 May, according to a local police report cited by AFP. Local residents fled the shelling, which targeted 'Ayn al-Tinah and Qilya, considered to be Hizballah strongholds. The attack followed a cross-border rocket attack from Lebanon into the Galilee, reported by Jerusalem radio.

In another development in the south, the Amal Movement released 17 Hizballah members as well as 45 Palestinians detained in the Tyre area during the "camps war," according to Beirut radio.

Meanwhile, an Amal-Hizballah clash in the southern suburb of Beirut caused Hizballah casualties, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The pro-Hizballah clandestine Voice of the Oppressed radio blamed "Birri's gangs" for the incident, in which one Hizballah fighter was killed and two wounded.

On the fate of kidnapped Belgian doctor Jan Cools, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by AFP said there is evidence that Cools is being held by Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council in the Al-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Algeria-Morocco—Following the Algerian interior minister's visit to Morocco, a joint communique carried by Algiers radio announced that entry visas will be abolished, air routes reestablished, and border posts reopened in order to facilitate the movement of people and goods between the two countries. A joint commission on communications was also convened.

Yemens—The YAR and PDRY interior ministers signed an agreement to facilitate the movement of citizens between the two parts of Yemen with the use of identity cards, Sanaa radio reported, adding that the new regulations will take effect as of 1 September. The ministers also agreed to replace separate border checkpoints with new joint checkpoints that will speed up the passage of citizens.

Syria and the Summit—Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has informed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid that he will not attend the Arab summit scheduled for 7 June in Algiers if Egypt's membership in the Arab League is restored, according to diplomatic sources cited by the UAE paper AL-ITTIHAD.

Afghanistan

President Najibullah announced the pardon of journalist Fausto Biloslavo, according to a letter to Italian President Francesco Cossiga broadcast by Kabul radio.

ANSA recalled that in March Biloslavo was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for "illegal entry into Afghanistan and presence in an armed, antigovernment group."

Palestinian Affairs

No Decision on Further 'Civil Disobedience'

JN0206080288 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asserted that the uprising in the occupied homeland will continue until the removal of occupation and the Palestinian people's establishment of their independent state.

Addressing the Palestinian community here tonight, 'Arafat said that the uprising, which will enter its 7th month after 5 days, has not yet decided to embark on comprehensive civil disobedience. He added: We are now at the stage of partial strikes and partial civil disobedience.

'Arafat stated that the Palestinian uprising has thus far led to the martyrdom of 354 Palestinians and the injury of 9,800, 340 of whom became handicapped, in addition to 680 miscarriages and 20,000 detainees.

He called for family solidarity among the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories so the Palestinian people may continue their revolution against the Zionist occupation and establish an independent Palestinian state.

He stressed that the Palestinian state is coming and only needs the appropriate time for its declaration because the Palestine question has imposed itself on the international community, particularly on the U.S.-USSR summit meeting.

The Palestinian leader warned against the plots being concocted to undermine the Palestinian uprising and said: We are now passing through the most serious stages of the revolution since its inception, making reference to the recent U.S. warnings to the PLO's leadership.

Yasir 'Arafat also warned against a large-scale Zionist enemy military aggression against the Palestinian camps in Sidon in southern Lebanon and said that the occupation forces are currently massing two armored brigades east of Sidon in the northern region between Al-'Ayshiyah, Marj 'Uyun, and Jazzin.

'Arafat praised the stands of struggler Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, stressing that his martyrdom will further kindle the Palestinian revolution and that struggle against the Zionist enemy will not stop until the Palestinian people regain their national rights to their land.

KUNA Interviews PFLP's Mustafa Abu 'Ali

LD0106110288 Kuwait KUNA in English 0813 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus, June 1 (KUNA) — A senior Palestinian leader Wednesday warned against plots to abort the Palestinian uprising against the Zionist occupation of Arab land, affirming that the Zionist fascist oppression will not hinder the Palestinian people from continuing their struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

Assistant Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Mustafa Abu 'Ali said the uprising's political achievements have cut short the path toward achieving basic goals of returning home, self determination and establishing an independent Palestinian state on the national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He added in an exclusive interview with KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that the dangers facing the uprising is represented by the "American drives from one side and the response of some Arab official circles to these moves from the other...."

Asked on the political achievements of the Palestinian uprising at the international level, Abu 'Ali said this is felt in the international recognition of the Palestinian struggle and the Palestinian cause re-eruption as top of international priorities.

He noted that the international concern is seen in two trends. The first, he went on, is positive represented by friends, allies and all liberation powers in the world which support the Palestinian struggle, while the second is negative represented by the American administration which attempts to abort the revolt and denies recognition to the Palestinian representation and rights.

He added that this is seen by efforts made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to save Israel from internal and external crisis.

Asked on peace opportunities to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian leader said that he does not see any sign of a possible peace that achieves hopes of the Arab Palestinian people.

He called on all to "keep away from the illusions of plans and solutions," and urged for concentrating efforts on developing the struggle programmes without ignoring the political moves.

Abu 'Ali rebuffed as untrue rumours on differences between the uprising's leadership.

On the current summit meetings between the Soviet and American leaders he expressed belief that no progress will be made regarding the Palestinian cause.

He elaborated that this is due to "the American stubbornness toward recognizing the Palestinian people's right and their sole and legitimate representative (the PLO)."

Asked on his expectations of the forthcoming emergency Arab summit in Algiers, the Palestinian figure said that he does not expect any miracles in light of the current Arab situation.

He stressed, that everyone should shoulder responsibility and move from the stage of verbal support to providing political, financial, popular and media support for the Arab cause.

In response to a KUNA question on the Syrian troops deployment in Western Beirut and its impact on the Palestinian presence, Abu 'Ali said the Syrian deployment is a Lebanese internal matter "but what concerns us most as Palestinians is to protect the national (Palestinian) presence and secure the appropriate living human conditions in Lebanon's (refugee) camps and the right to fight against the enemy by the side of all the national Lebanese."

On the PFLP stance toward the Gulf war, the assistant secretary general of the PFLP called for an end to this war and hailed the Iraqi Army's victories in restoring occupied Iraqi soil.

He called on the Iranian leadership to stop the continuation of this crazy war and to respond to peace efforts and international resolutions particularly the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate end to this war.

The Palestinian official pointed out that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is a satisfaction to Israel because it exhausts the Arab nation's capabilities and keeps it away from the confrontation front with the Zionist entity.

Algeria

'Text' of Joint Communique With Morocco

LD0106205288 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The most prominent event in the Maghreb arena is the result of Interior Minister El-Hadi Khediri's visit to Morocco. The visit, which was in response to an invitation by Driss Basri, Morocco's minister of the interior and information, culminated in the release of a joint communique. Here is its text:

Following the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and in accordance with the firm will of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid to consolidate the deep-rooted relations between the two fraternal peoples, El-Hadi Khediri, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of the interior in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, paid a friendly and working visit to Morocco on 31 May 1988 in response to an invitation by Driss Basri, minister of the interior and information in the Kingdom of Morocco.

The visit took place within the framework of the supreme instructions of the two countries' leaders aimed at promoting peaceful relations, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the two countries and contributing effectively toward the building of the greater Arab Maghreb.

During his stay in Morocco, El-Hadi Khediri was received by His Majesty King Hassan II who handed his majesty a message of friendship, fraternity, and appreciation from His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid.

The visit to Morocco by the Algerian minister of the interior was marked by the talks he held with his Moroccan counterpart which were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding. The two ministers reviewed various matters which concern cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Within the framework of reactivating agreements, pacts, and conventions signed and commissions set up by the two governments, the ministers decided, among other measures, to convene the commission entrusted with the movement of people and goods.

The joint commission will consist of representatives of the ministries of the interior, finance, customs, transportation, and communications. The commission will undertake the study of problems pertaining to the reopening of air, sea, and land routes, railways, and communications and will make proposals on facilitating the free movement of people and goods.

The commission will convene in Algiers and Rabat alternately with a view to submitting the results of its work on 5 July 1988 at the latest.

Awaiting the commission's report, the two ministers decided to gradually allow the movement of people and goods between the two countries from 5 June 1988. In this context, each country will adopt suitable measures regarding passenger traffic.

In the same context the two ministers agreed on the following measures: to abolish visas between the countries; to open two borders posts situated in each country in [words indistinct]; to reopen air routes; and to permit the movement of people on the presentation of a valid passport.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the measures adopted by the two governments regarding the fight against locusts. On the other hand, the two ministers reaffirmed their will to develop and intensify cooperation in all sectors relevant to their ministeries.

Following the visit, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and sincerity, the two ministers reaffirmed their commitment to deepen cooperation between the two countries and to contribute toward the building of the greater Arab Maghreb.

Chad

Habre Interviewed on Al-Qadhdhafi Statement

AB0106112988 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Jun 88 pp 24, 25

[Interview with President Hissein Habre by special FRATERNITE MATIN correspondent Michel Kouame in Addis Ababa during the OAU summit—date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, the statement by President al-Qadhdhafi on the normalization of his relations with Chad reached you in Addis Ababa during the 24th summit of OAU heads of state and government. What are your feelings on this new attitude of the Libyan leader?

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi made a declaration which was communicated to the OAU summit meeting. This declaration contains a certain number of quite important points. I will comment on the most important of these points.

There is the question of recognition between Chad and Libya, which means the resumption of diplomatic relations. I believe this is a very important position, I would even say a positive one, in so far as it is a sincere intention, for, we believe that to accelerate the resolution of the conflict existing between Chad and Libya, the resumption of diplomatic relations is a step which in itself can help solve the problem.

This could mean a step toward the restoration of peace. Consequently, Chad is satisfied with the declaration and hopes it will not remain a mere intention but will be made reality.

In his declaration, he also referred to reconstruction in Chad. But I believe there can be no true value to this unless the conflict between Libya and Chad is resolved, the war is brought to an end, and a new era of good-neighborly relations and cooperation is established between the two countries.

With such an assumption and within such a framework, we believe that Libya's participation in the reconstruction of Chad can be a very good thing. All this said, there is something missing from the declaration. For, the conflict between Libya and Chad is not only a political one.

It is true that its political aspect is clearly dominant, that is, Libya's interference in our internal affairs, its nonrespect of our sovereignty, its intention to change the political system in Chad... But everyone knows that besides this political aspect, there is the territorial conflict concerning what is known as the Aozou Strip, an area of more than 100,000 square km. Therefore, what is the significance of the silence on this particular issue?

[Question] Mr President, in this same declaration the Libyan head of state proposes a meeting in Ndjamena [as published] during which you and Goukouni Oueddei will be reconciled...

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi has invited me to Tripoli to hold discussions with some Chadians living abroad. We consider this, once again, to be a very serious interference in the internal affairs of Chad.

Generally, the declaration is positive, but it may be noted that it was made at a time when the OAU summit was taking place, at a time when the Chad-Libya conflict was to be discussed.

So, one is right to wonder if this is not a diversionary tactic, and God knows that we are used to this kind of maneuver. But the fact remains that while indicating this reservation, while expressing our prudence, we say that the future will tell if this declaration constitutes a step toward the achievement of peace, or if once again this is an act of political diversion.

[Question] If you will permit, Mr President, could we return to the proposals on the reconstruction of Chad?

[Answer] The problem of development is fundamental for each nation, and even more so for a country like Chad, which has experienced massive destruction and considerable economic, social, cultural, and technical backwardness.

The construction of Chad is therefore our major concern. While we must face the war, while we must go to the war front, we must equally face the development front.

We have drawn up important programs toward achieving self-sufficiency in food, for the rehabilitation of our roads, for air transport, and at the social level, for the rehabilitation of our schools and university, our dispensaries and hospitals...Consequently, Chad devotes as much energy to war as to the nation's reconstruction.

[Question] You have said that the conflict on the Aozou Strip remains the essential stumbling block in solving the Chad-Libya problem. What do you think is the best way to solve this problem?

[Answer] You see, the Aozou Strip issue remains one of the main aspects of the great conflict between Chad and Libya. It is important to say that in its hegemonistic and expansionist policy of which Chad is a victim, Libya has occupied not only the famous Aozou Strip, but practically the entire Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region, that is, about 500,000 square km.

Thanks to God, the sacrifices made by our Armed Forces have enabled us to free a greater part of this territory...

You ask me what is the best way to solve this problem. I will tell you without hesitating that it is through dialogue, the way of peace. Why should we kill each other, why do we make war when we can solve the problem through dialogue? Were it up to us alone, we would say that there is no means other than dialogue to solve this conflict.

[Question] Mr President, do you still believe in the real possibility of the settlement of this conflict by the OAU?

[Answer] You are absolutely right to ask this question because the OAU has been handling this issue since 1977 and we are far from seeing the end of the tunnel, even using binoculars.

However, we should not be overly pessimistic. The OAU and some eminent heads of state are making great efforts to solve the problem. As you know, for almost a year now, the OAU ad hoc committee has been able to obtain a cease-fire, even though it was not respected by the Libyan side.

Efforts are continuing and we are going to see if the OAU will be able to find a solution or not.

[Question] Mr President, in your statement during the OAU summit, you seemed to blame the ad hoc committee for adopting a wait-and-see attitude ...

[Answer] No. In actual fact, I was expressing the real feelings of the Chadian people, that is, their impatience to see peace return to their country. As all peace-loving

people, we prefer to use our energy for the reconstruction of our country, for its development...Yet for the present, we concentrate most of our energies on making war.

That is why we would like to see the OAU and the ad hoc committee expedite things. But we admit that this is not an easy task, because of the obstacles that come from the Libyan side.

[Question] Mr President, national reconstruction is apparently your top priority. Could you give us an idea of the extent of destruction endured?

[Answer] Chad has experienced massive destruction through Libyan aggression. First of all, we have experienced heavy losses as far as human lives are concerned, especially young men.

Yet everybody knows that development is the business of young men, the active forces of the country. Because of the land and air raids we have experienced a total destruction of our towns and villages.

As you know, since 1982, we have been trying to reconstruct Ndjamena, but 6 years later the damage caused by Libyan armored cars and artillery is so vast that we are still far from the total reconstruction of our capital.

For the rest of the country, it is even worse. What is the exact extent of destruction of our schools and hospitals? What is the extent of loss for children who were not able to go to school because of the long years of war?

What are the consequences for our agriculture and for the Chadian farmer of the destruction of all the herds of cattle? What is the loss to the farmer whose palm plantation has been completely destroyed by fire? I will stop here, because the list will be too long ...

[Question] Mr President, there are a lot of things to be done in Chad, and you deserve our encouragement. Tell us, what in your opinion constitutes the greatest priority for Chad today, since even if the political problem remains to be solved, it has been considereably alleviated in recent times?

[Answer] Peace is the first condition for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of Chad. Chad is a vast country with enormous resources, and that undoubtedly explains the obstinacy of the aggressor.

It has soil which is rich in uranium, oil, iron, manganese, and aluminium. Close to 80 per cent of Chad's 1.284 million square km of land is fertile and it has an enormous quantity of underground water. All we need is peace. It is our first priority; peace for reconstruction and development.

[Question] Mr President, many former opposition elements have been returning home for some years now. What kind of reception have you given them?

[Answer] National unity is an essential element for the consolidation of our states in Africa, for the preservation of our independence, and of our freedom. And Chad, which has suffered a lot, and continues to suffer, regards the strengthening of its national unity as essential and fundamental. This is what we are doing under the Third Republic.

As the saying goes: for every cloud, there is a silver lining, our suffering has greatly opened our eyes and ears, which has helped to strengthen national consciousness. This explains the reason for the return of many of our countrymen who were living abroad.

Today, with trust and confidence, they are standing on our side and struggling with us for the defense of our country, for the reconstruction and development of the country at all levels, in all the institutions ... Believe me, we gave them the best reception we could possibly afford...

[Question] Mr President, after 6 years under your leadership, could you state that Chad has recovered its place in the comity of nations?

[Answer] Let's face one fact: at one time, our country had practically ceased to exist at the international level, and people even referred to it as a nonexistent state.

Today, we can say with all modesty that Chad has recovered its place on the international scene. Chad has recovered its place in Africa and in international organizations.

It has revived its cooperation not only with African countries, but also with the rest of the world, be it with the East, the West, or the North... Everybody is aware that Chad has this problem. It is, incidentally, its only problem.

[Question] President Hissein Habre expressed his opinion about one of the major issues discussed at the ministerial council meeting and even at the summit. This was the problem of nuclear waste.

The last head of state to express his opinion at the 24th regular summit was the Beninese head of sate, General Kerekou. For his part, the Chadian head of state said this in response to one of our questions:

[Answer] "It is a very serious matter because nuclear waste constitutes a terrible scourge for human, animal, and plant life. If the allegations are true, then a diabolical plan has been hatched to destroy the African and remove him from the face of the earth. Africa should therefore fight with all its might against this threat.

On this issue, the OAU adopted a resolution. By so doing it has assumed its responsibility in the face of a phenomenon which is of incomparable gravity. Africa cannot continue to serve as the cradle of all evils.

There was slavery and the slave trade in the past, and now there is apartheid, poverty, and several other calamities, some of which are are considered natural.

However, the most serious of these evils, it appears to me, is this problem of nuclear waste. Africans should not accept to buy their own death. We must refuse to disappear..." [quotes as received]

Radio Carries Commentary on Libyan Proposal
AB0106105788 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Libyan colonel attempted last week to divert public attention away from (?his defeat at) the Addis Ababa summit. He made noisy statements about restoring peace in Chad.

The president of the Republic [words indistinct] did not make any comment. But in view of this theoretical proposal, the Chadian people, Africa, and the world should remain vigilant and very cautious.

Al-Qadhdhafi's tantalizing offer to the Republic of Chad was made on the very day of the examination of the Chad-Libya conflict by the OAU.

The Libyan colonel's proposal reminds us of 1975 when he threw dust into the eyes of Chadians and the rest of the world by creating a similar situation through similar proposals.

For the present, however, one should realize that the Libyan colonel does not keep his promises. As the president of the Republic said at the news conference held in Addis Ababa, and I quote: Let us not listen to what he is saying but let us see what he will do, unquote.

Chadians should keep this wise saying by President Hissein Habre in mind. Mobilization and vigilance should be the order of the day. They should be increased and strengthened because the Libyan colonel has made a few promises which in fact constitute a trap for the (?gullible) who ignore the facts about the conflict.

The Libyan colonel has not changed [words indistinct] his habit of throwing dust into the eyes of the public. This statement made on the anniversary of the OAU is aimed at (?deceiving) the Chadian people and the world community.

When he realized he was facing another political and legal defeat at Addis Ababa, the Libyan colonel quickly invented what he referred to as a present for the OAU in order to turn the organization's attention away from the Chad-Libya conflict, to flatter, ridicule, and fool the continental organization.

In a way this is a means of camouflaging and hiding Libya's true motives concerning Chad.

The opaque curtain that has been drawn between Al-Qadhdhafi and the African leaders should not in any way weaken the vigilance, the mobilization, and the strengthening of the ranks of the Chadian people because those who applauded the Libyan leader will later [words indistinct]. The Chadians should realize that they must remain vigilant today, tomorrow, and forever.

GUNT Says Not Bound by Libyan Recognition
AB0106173288 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, 1 June (AFP)—The GUNT, which is led by Goukouni Oueddei, believes that the recognition of the Ndjamena regime by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "concerns only the latter and Hissein Habre" and that the GUNT remains the "indispensable interlocutor" in the search for a "genuine" reconciliation between Chadians.

Mr Mahamat Abba Sa'id, the minister of external affairs of the GUNT (the armed opposition to President Hissein Habre), who was passing through Paris today, stated that he was not surprised by the Libyan initiative.

"Libya is a sovereign state, free to settle, if it can, its problems with Hissein Habre. But this in no way binds us", he said. Mr Abba Sa'id added that "we believe that it is essential to settle Chadian internal problems, and in this regard, the GUNT is the only possible spokesman. We must first restore peace in our country; there will always be plenty of time to discuss border problems. The GUNT is ready to work for national reconciliation", he pointed out.

To achieve this, we must initiate negotiations with Ndjamena, the "essential" issues being the review of the Fundamental Act (the current Chadian constitution), the unification of political parties, and the integration of the Armed Forces.

"In this reconciliation process, France, as the former colonial power, has an important role to play. We do not want to resume the war, so we should not be forced to do so," Mr Mahamat Abba Sa'id concluded.

Egypt

Saudi National Guard Deputy Chief Arrives
NC3005120688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA)—Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Cairo before noon today at the head of a Saudi delegation.

He was met at the airport by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Saudi Ambassador in Cairo As'ad Abu al-Nasr; and senior Egyptian Defense Ministry officials.

In an arrival statement, Prince Badr said he conveys the greetings of the custodian of the two holy mosques, the crown prince, the ministers, and the Saudi people to President Husni Mubarak, the prime minister, the Egyptian Cabinet, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, and the entire Egyptian people.

He noted that the visit falls within the framework of consultations between the two countries. Asserting that cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Egypt has been continuous, Prince Badr said: It is our duty to make the relations between the two countries an example to be followed.

Commenting on his planned visit to the Saqr factory, he said: We will be proud to visit this Arab plant, of which all Arabs are proud. Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah welcomed [words indistinct].

Military Talks Begin

NC3005130588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 30 May 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 May (MENA)—The official Egyptian-Saudi military talks opened this afternoon. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, led the Egyptian side, while the Saudi delegation was headed by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard.

Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, Armed Forces chief of staff; Major General 'Ala al-Din Barakat, Air Force commander; Major General Mustafa al-Shadhili, Air Defense commander; and Rear Admiral Muhammad Sharif al-Sadiq, Naval Forces commander.

The Saudi side included members of the delegation accompanying the Saudi National Guard deputy commander and the Saudi ambassador in Cairo, As'ad Abu al-Nasr.

The talks dealt with ways of enhancing cooperation between the two countries in military areas and arms production. [passage omitted]

Saudi Prince Badr Comments

LD3106222188 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard, said consultations between the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and his excellency the Egyptian president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, are continuing.

His royal highness added, in a press statement following his meeting today with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, that his discussions with the president were fraternal.

He pointed out that relations between the two countries [words indistinct] consultations and discussions. He said we are always consulting with each other, and that all these consultations are to the benefit of the two nations—the Arab and Islamic, God willing.

In reply to a question about cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of military production, his royal highness said cooperation between the Kingdom and Egypt has been and will always be in all spheres. Whether this means that the Kingdom has decided to return to the Arab establishment for military production, His Royal Highness Prince Badr replied that this subject is not a big problem, because we are in agreement over everything, to the general interest.

His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was asked whether steps have been taken with regard to the consignment of advanced aircraft from the United States. He said the Kingdom always keeps in mind that it is free to import arms from anywhere, whether from the United States or elsewhere.

On the other hand, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, praised the ongoing cooperation between Egypt and the Kingdom.

He described as truthful, sincere, and fraternal and said we should be reassured that this cooperation will always continue, God willing.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC0206094588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA)—Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, left Cairo at noon today at the conclusion of a 4-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak and a number of senior officials.

He was seen off at Cairo Airport by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Prime Minister Cited on Pilgrimage Security

LD0106203088 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Jun (SPA)—Egypt has renewed its stand of solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia against attempts to undermine the security of pilgrims to the house of God and the holy places.

Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi has declared that Egypt supports the earnest position of the kingdom toward resisting sedition and standing up most firmly against any attempt to undermine the security of those who visit the holy house of God.

In a press statement published today, Dr Sidqi said: We are confident that will God's will, the Saudi leadership under King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, is capable of confronting and repelling these attempts.

The Egyptian prime minister stressed that the security of pilgrims to the house of God is the responsibility of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He said that it is capable of realizing and establishing this security by every means. He added that the entire world rejects the barbarous and bloody ways of the Tehran rulers.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi called on the Islamic nation to stand up as one against all the terrorist and abominable attempts that harm the Islamic nation and desecrate its holy shrines.

He also affirmed that the attempts that had been carried out in the holy places last year were considered wholly unacceptable by the entire world. He said that there is no common ground between politics and religion or pilgrimage.

He described King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, as one who serves Arab and Islamic issues, and said they were always crowned with success. He added: This success is the best evidence of the Arab, Islamic, and international role of the kingdom.

Media Cooperation Program With UAE Signed

NC0106174988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and his UAE counterpart, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid, who is currently visiting Cairo, today signed the executive program of an Egyptian-UAE media cooperation agreement.

The program lays the foundation for bilateral cooperation in the fields of production and exchange of audio, video, and printed news dispatches. The two countries are also to cooperate in training media workers, publishing, setting up joint exhibitions, and exchanging information about studies concerning satellite communications.

The UAE information minister arrived in Cairo on Friday for a 5-day visit. He met with President Husni Mubarak on Sunday.

UAE Information Minister Ends Visit, Departs

NC0106175188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—UAE Information Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid left Cairo this afternoon following a 5-day visit, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

While in Cairo the UAE information minister held talks with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif on promoting media cooperation between the two countries.

A cooperation agreement for information and media was signed at the end of the talks. The UAE official was seen off at the airport by Minister al-Sharif.

Romania Offers $100 Million in 'Soft' Loans

NC2805134388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 May 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 May (MENA)—Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, has stated that Romania has appropriated $100 million in soft loans. These loans will be immediately added to urgent electricity projects as soon as tenders on energy projects are selected. He said that he and Cornel Pinzaru, the Romanian minister secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, reviewed projects to which Romania contributes approximately $50 million, including projects involving cables, plants, transformers, and an electricity distribution network. [passage omitted]

Romanian Official Ends Visit, Departs 1 Jun

NC0106073988 Cairo MENA in English 0637 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (MENA)—The Romanian foreign trade and international cooperation minister [title as received] left here this morning following a week-long visit to Egypt.

The Romanian guest held here talks with a number of high-ranking officials, led by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Yusri Mustafa and Minister of State for International Cooperation Dr Maurice Makramallah, on means and ways to boost Egyptian-Romanian trade and economic cooperation.

Soviet Ambassador Cited on 'Abd al-Majid Visit

NC3105061288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2156 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA)—The Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Gennadiy Zhuravlev arrived in Cairo from Moscow this evening.

Upon his arrival, Zhuravlev made an exclusive statement to MENA, describing the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as an important and historic visit that turns a new page toward developing and strengthening Egyptian-Soviet relations in various fields.

In his exclusive statement to MENA, the Soviet ambassador noted that during Dr 'Abd al-Majid's visit Egypt and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. He said that this agreement will become a solid basis for developing relations between the two countries.

He added that Dr 'Abd al-Majid's visit took place in a friendly atmosphere in which international and regional issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The Soviet ambassador described the U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Moscow as a major ceremony at which U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered speeches on the main issues: the question of disarmament, the reduction of nuclear weapons by 50 percent, the banning of chemical weapons, and the halting of nuclear tests.

He added that the two sides said the summit meeting took place in a good atmosphere with both sides showing goodwill. He said that permanent working groups have been formed to discuss the subjects on the agenda at the level of the American Congress and the Supreme Soviet.

He added that both sides have declared that the meeting was held in a good atmosphere, indicating the tangible progress achieved in Soviet-U.S. relations, and that the two sides are working toward signing an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons by 50 percent. He expressed his conviction that this agreement will be signed at the conclusion of the summit.

Gennadiy Zhuravlev added that the discussions between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev dealt with the settlement of regional conflicts, human rights issues, and the improvement of bilateral relations between the two superpowers.

The two sides emphasized that tangible progress was achieved in all these areas, which were discussed in a suitable atmosphere.

The Soviet ambassador in Cairo pointed out that the Soviet Union proposed during the summit that a joint U.S.-Soviet space mission be sent to Mars.

Abu Dhabi Fund To Make $200 Million Loan

NC3105185288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA)—Dr Yusri Mustafa, the economy and foreign trade minister, met today with the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund delegation led by its director, Nasir al-Nuways.

Discussions dealt with boosting economic relations between Egypt and the Fund in the upcoming stage. The meeting also dealt with measures allowing Egypt to obtain credit facilities from the Fund to finance agricultural and tourism projects.

Al-Nuways had announced earlier that the Fund will give Egypt approximately $200 million to finance a project to reclaim 65,000 feddans in Al-Nubariyah, the first stage of a project to reclaim 215,000 feddans.

Court Upholds Israeli Participation in Book Fair

NC3105144188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA)—A State Council administrative court today dismissed the lawsuit filed by five private sector publishing companies demanding Israel's request to participate in the Cairo International Book Fair be rejected. Israel made this request in 1985.

The court ruling said, in part, that the General Book Publishing Organization has satisfied the court that countries participating in the book fair are not given complete freedom to exhibit any publications they want.

The organization approves of all publications before they go on display at the fair, the court said, and the publications exhibited at the Israeli pavilion are scanned for compliance with Egyptian censorship laws.

This is done in accordance with the cultural agreement signed by Israel and Egypt in 1980.

The agreement in question, the court said, allows the Egyptian censor to prevent any publications that infringe on Egyptian social norms or ethics. The court decided that Israel's participation in the fair is thus taking place in accordance with the law, and that Israel cannot be regarded differently from any of the other participating countries.

Coptic Pope Leaves for Moscow Church Gathering

NC0106155988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1401 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Coptic Pope Shanudah III, pope of Alexandria and patriarch of the Missionary Province of St Mark, left Cairo for Moscow this afternoon.

The pope will stay in the Soviet Union for 2 weeks, attending a ceremony this Saturday to mark the millennial anniversary of Christianity in Russia.

Prior to his departure, the pope said that the 3-day celebration will be attended by most world church leaders, a sign of increased Soviet interest in religion.

Pope Shanudah today issued a statement denouncing the inhumanity of Israeli practices against Arabs living in Jerusalem and the occupied territories. The pope called on the international community to intercede to stop these practices, provide help to the Palestinians, and press for the release of thousands of Palestinians held in Israeli jails.

AL-WAFD Decries 'Security Development'

JN0106104088 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic
29 May 88 p 1

["Does the President Know?" by editor in chief Mustafa Sharadi]

[Text] Everyone knows that a train driver stops feeding the fire when he notices that the pressurized steam has reached a certain level distinguished by red warning marks.

I do not doubt for a moment that President Mubarak knows the significance of such a fact and realizes that the steam in the hearts of Egyptians has risen above the red mark.

An explosion may occur at any time—and this we must prevent at any cost because it is an explosion that will destroy everyone without exception.

However, I believe that what is happening behind the president's back, despite objections by sensible people in the ruling party and the presidency, is that there are those who are feeding the fire with more fuel.

There is a group of people who do not care if an explosion occurs. Perhaps their behavior hastens such an explosion because they find in it an opportunity to prove their ability and flex their muscles.

Perhaps they want all Egypt to be ablaze because there is no room for them in this country if the pillars of security and assurance are well established. These people also have terrible nightmares in which they imagine they have been removed from office and have lost the shields and guards around them.

What happened to Major General Hasan Abu Basha [former interior minister] has terrified him, and what happened to Major General Nabawi Isma'il [former interior minister] has increased his terror.

The two men strongly deny they took part in torturing people, but how can one deny this, and what kind of life awaits him when Egypt becomes secure and assured and there is no longer any justification for him?

There is nothing else left for him, but to feed the fire with fuel even if the instructions of the train's controller forbid it.

I would like to ask the president some questions:

Is the president aware of the signed blank orders of arrest? They are the new "security development" in Egypt, Mr President. They are pouring gas on the fire without your knowledge—for I cannot believe for a moment that you accept such injustice to and humiliation of Egyptians.

The new "security development" Mr President is that the interior minister signs a number of arrest warrants in accordance with the authority given to him by the emergency law which they persuaded you is your only support.

These warrants are then sent without the names of those to be arrested—in other words blank—to the governorates until the minister in Cairo hears there is a demonstration or a sign of protest.

State security officers then go around the governorate, town, or village with these arrest warrants in their hands and choose whichever citizens they want from the sons of Egypt.

O president of Egypt, they merely write down the name of the person arbitrarily or tendentiously chosen according to whim above the interior minister's signature. Thus, in a moment, the citizen becomes a detainee and is immediately taken away. Have you heard of this new story, Mr President?

They might claim that what I am telling you is untrue. You know Mr President, that I have always been frank with you and I will never cheat you. I myself experienced what I am telling you in Port Said this week.

The security organs wanted to remove several kiosks from a commerical street. Whether these organizations were right or wrong, they showed intransigence and tyranny and refused to listen to the people who believed that they were right and that the removal of their kiosks in this manner would mean closing the door to their livelihood.

Instead of listening and understanding the viewpoint of the people who might be the victims, the Central Security and the State Security detective officers arrived in the area with orders to arrest people.

Anyone who opened his mouth and opposed their measures was arrested. In order to show that their deterrence is effective, the officers arrested several youths from kiosks in various areas with the aim of carrying out state terrorism against them and imposing the emergency law on everyone.

About 22 youths were selected and arrested by junior officiers who had blank arrest orders signed by the interior minister. I wrote this article in Port Said yesterday morning, Saturday, and I was very concerned because the city was witnessing a state of indignation due to this unprecedented repression, especially since the

innocent detainees were moved to a destination unknown to their families. So, are you satisfied with this serious situation, Mr President?

The president ordered an end to the hideous security campaign against the city of Al-Matariyah in Al-Daqhaliyah Governorate, and sent Dr Yusuf Wali to the city for this purpose.

The siege and curfew were actually lifted during the presence of Dr Wali. However, does the president know that the security organ, which currently rules and dominates Egypt and its officials, launched a limited campaign against the same city a few days ago.

The soldiers attacked people's houses, damaged their furniture, and even broke plates and cups. They even did more than what was done by those who attacked Kamshish.

They then arrested people and put them in prison. Does the president know that an officer forced a citizen in Al-Matariyah to lay on the floor in front of his children and the people there and that this officer then put his shoe in this citizen's mouth? I have several stories and questions. However, I just wanted to give the president two examples to which I was close.

If I ask President Mubarak whether he knew of all this, then this is because the only hope left is to know that the president has no knowledge of this, and that all this is taking place without his knowledge or will, or otherwise we ask God to have mercy on us and, before us, on Egypt.

Libya

Nigerian President Babangida Visits Tripoli

Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Dinner

LD3105074188 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpts] A closed meeting has been held between the brother leader of the revolution and Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Nigerian Republic, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday. [passage omitted]

Last night, the brother leader of the revolution hosted a dinner in honor of Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida and the accompanying delegation. The dinner was attended by Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; the secretary and members of the General People's Committee; Brother Taysir Qubba'h, member of the PFLP Political Bureau; and heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Recognition of Chad Welcomed

AB3105070588 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has expressed the hope that the present ceasefire between Libya and Chad will be maintained. The president stated this last night in Tripoli while speaking at a banquet organized in his honor by the Libyan Government.

Nigeria's ultimate (?hope), he said, was the restoration of peace, good neighborliness and unity in that part of Africa. General Babangida stated that it was only through peaceful negotiation that a permanent solution could be found.

He said that the recognition of Libya of the Chadian Government of Hissein Habre during the 24th summit of the OAU was therefore a welcome development. The president commended the cooperation of the two sides in dispute with the OAU ad hoc committee toward the regulation of the conflict.

The president said that Nigeria and Libya shared the same views on the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa and on the plight of Palestinians in lands occupied by Israel.

He (?restated) that in spite of the UN and OAU resolutions on economic sanctions against South Africa, Pretoria has succeeded in establishing economic relations with some African countries.

Gen Babangida said the aim of these relationships was to enable Pretoria to end its isolation in Africa and establish bases after the main theater of the liberation struggle which could be used as launching pad for acts of aggression against African states opposed to apartheid.

The president urged all African states to end any form of relations with racist South Africa because the repercussion of such (?threat) on peace and security on the continent were obvious.

He said that the Iran-Iraq war, which has been destroying human lives and property, was also of interest to Nigeria. He hoped that the two countries would cooperate with the United Nations and other bodies to end the fighting.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

AB3105215588 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today in Tripoli held separate talks with the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the leader of the PLO, Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

Nigerian officials and their Libyan counterparts have also been holding talks on ways of strengthening diplomatic and economic relations between the two nations.

The Nigerian leader today visited Col al-Qadhdhafi's former residence at the Aziziya Barracks, which was bombarded by American Air Force planes 3 years ago. A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent reports that the buildings are now being preserved as national monuments.

After an inspection of the damaged buildings President Babangida signed a visitors register in which he made the remark, God is great.

Also today, General Babangida laid a wreath at the remembrance arcade for the martyrs of the (El Hani) war and the American aggression. The Nigerian leader had earlier in the day visited a 16 billion naira [Nigerian currency] [words indistinct] at (Vegat) and made a trip to a petrochemical complex at (Raslamid).

President Babangida will tonight receive the Nigerian community in Tripoli at the residence of the Nigerian ambassador, Elhaji Alihu Bala Hassan. Both leaders will hold the last round of talks tomorrow morning.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD0106202088 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Nigerian president was seen off with great ceremony. The brother leader of the revolution was at the forefront of those who saw him off. [passage omitted]

Turkish Industry Minister Departs 31 May

LD3105225588 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Ma' [May] 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Turkish Minister of Industry and Commerce [title as received] Sukru Yurur and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli today at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA's envoy, he said "such a visit has provided me an opportunity to witness closely the civilised accomplishments of the Libyan Arab people—thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution".

He added: "This visit gave me the opportunity to conduct many meetings with officials in the field of commercial exchange and goods exchange to consolidate and promote the trade relations between the two friendly countries."

Envoy Speaks at Nonaligned Meeting in Cuba

LD3005223388 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1818 GMT 30 May 88

[Excerpt] Havana, 30 May (JANA)—The brother secretary of the People's Bureau of People's Committee for Foreign Liaison has been participating in the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries coordination bureau which is being held in the Cuban capital, Havana.

The brother secretary of the People's Bureau of People's Committee for Foreign Liaison delivered the African group's speech at the opening session, which was attended by Cuban President Fidel Castro. [passage omitted]

Judicial Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cuba

LD3105142588 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May (JANA)—An agreement for judicial cooperation on civil, criminal, and personal statute matters was signed in Havana yesterday morning between the Great Jamahiriyah and Cuba.

The agreement was signed by the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and, on the Cuban side by Juan Escalona Reguera, the minister of justice. The signing ceremony was also attended by Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, the Cuban foreign minister; a number of Cuban officials; and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Havana.

Juan Escalona Reguera, the Cuban minister of justice, in an address on the occasion of the signing ceremony, stressed Cuba's desire to bolster relations of friendship with the Jamahiriyah and to consolidate and develop the two countries' cooperation in all fields. The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison hailed, on his part, the level of cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Cuba.

Britons Arrested for Technology Transfer

AU2805132488 Rome ANSA in English 1244 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 28—Two Britons were arrested here last week under an international warrant issued by the United States charging them with selling blueprints of military-related advanced technology to Eastern Europe and Libya, police sources disclosed today.

The sources who identified them as Brian Moler Butcher, 55, and Clifford Shepherd Chadwick, 52, said they were arrested on separate days at Rome's Fiumicino Airport.

According to the sources, they allegedly sent photocopies of blueprints of U.S. made equipment used in submarines, planes and missiles to Bulgaria, Romania and Poland in Eastern Europe and to Libya.

The United States has asked for both of the arrestees' extradition. They are currently being questioned by Italian investigators who believe Chadwick may be implicated in a massive arms traffic with Libya and with Libyan-backed terrorists.

According to the investigators, Chadwick may have played a direct role in the assassination here of anti-government Libyan exiles.

Tunisian Premier Praises Bilateral Relations

LD3005222088 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Tunis, 30 May, (JANA)—Brother Hedi Baccouche, prime minister of fraternal Tunisia, has praised the development of Libyan Arab-Tunisian relations.

In a talk given this morning at the 17th Arab Maghreb Medical Conference, which began today in Tunis, he said that fraternal relations between the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia—relations that are built upon confidence and cooperation—are a boost to the Arab homeland and the Arab Maghreb.

He added that every day these fraternal relations consolidate, strengthen, and take steps forward.

The prime minister of fraternal Tunisa pointed out that relations between the two fraternal countries are a basic precondition for the construction of an Arab Maghreb and of a united Arab homeland.

He said circumstances have now become suitable for those who believe in the unity of the Arab Maghreb to work toward the creation of an Arab Maghreb without borders.

The ministers of health called upon the countries of the Arab Maghreb to formulate a coordinated and integrated health policy and to draw up a unified Arab Maghreb medical plan.

Morocco

Reportage on Visit by CSSR Delegation to Rabat

Received by Laraki

LD2705194988 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Today Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki received a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly on an official visit to Morocco led by Speaker of the Assembly Alois Indra.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the level of bilateral relations and the agreement of views on many issues of common interest, and reviewed the state of economic relations and bilateral cooperation.

They confirmed the common desire to revive exchanges at the level of friendship and trust which characterize bilateral relations, in the interest of the two countries.

The prime minister drew attention to possibilities for cooperation provided by the plan for social and economic development in Morocco. During this audience, which took place in the presence of the Czechoslovak ambassador in Rabat, the controller of the House of Deputies, and close aides of the prime minister, the two sides stressed the importance of the visit in giving a new impetus to bilateral relations on the eve of the third session of the mixed Moroccan-Czechoslovak Committee.

CTK Report

LD2705203688 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Rabat May 27 (CTK)—The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly led by its chairman Alois Indra met here today with Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki.

The Moroccan official highly appreciated the visit by the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation which is a milestone in the history of relations between the two countries.

Both sides confirmed their interest in extending their contacts noting that there exist broad possibilities for this in the economy, science, technology, culture, education and other spheres. They also pointed out closeness of their views on international topics.

The Czechoslovak delegation arrived here last night for an official visit at the invitation of Moroccan Chamber of Representatives President Ahmad Osman. The visit is the first of its kind in the history of Czechoslovak-Moroccan contacts.

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra met here today with a delegation of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives headed by Ahmad Osman for official talks.

Both sides agreed that the current visit proves mutual interest in the further development of friendly relations in all spheres and is of principal significance for this development.

It is the most significant visit in the history of Czechoslovak-Moroccan relations to date. Representatives of the two parliaments also agreed that contacts between the two countries should acquire a higher level and intensiveness regardless of the differences in the two countries' social and state systems.

Representatives of the two countries pointed out in this connection the importance of extending economic contacts, trade exchange and cooperation in other spheres.

Both sides pointed out their common interest in ensuring peace in the world and their close views on the solution of the most urgent international issues.

The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated the support given in Morocco to Czechoslovakia's proposal to create a zone of good-neighbour relations along the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Representatives of the two parliaments agreed that an inseparable part of European and world security is the change of the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, and spoke for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world.

They consider the Middle East conflict a lasting threat to world peace and view an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations the only reasonable way towards its solution.

They also voiced concern about other regional conflicts, particularly the Iran-Iraq war and the explosive situation in the south of Africa.

Meets With King Hassan II

LD3005221088 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 May 88

[Excerpts] At noon today, the throne room at the royal palace in Rabat was the scene of much royal activity. First, His Majesty King Hassan II received Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who was accompanied by members of the Federal Assembly.

At the end of the audience the king decorated the chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly with the Grand Sash of the Alouite Order. The audience was attended by Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Rabat.

After that his majesty the king received the credentials of four new ambassadors: Isa Hamad Abu Shihab, ambassador of the UAE; Taufik Rakhman Sudargo, ambassador of Indonesia; David Meinard Schorer, ambassador of the Netherlands; Vaclav Pizinger, ambassador of Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

His Majesty King Hassan II then received Dr Abdellatif Berbich and handed him his credentials as his majesty's ambassador to the Algerian popular and democratic Republic. Before the ambassador swore the oath, his majesty the king addressed Dr Abdellatif Berbich as follows:

[Begin recording] First, it is an historic day in relations between the Arab Maghreb States. Second, it is because you are not an ambassador like the Others because you are a physician.

The relationship between you and me is not only nationalistic but also humanitarian, built on a kind of closeness [words indistinct] but before anything else, I have chosen you to show our strong desire and Morocco's good will at all levels and our definite wishes to (?turn over a new page) in order that we, as well as our (?future) generations and our neighbors, can forget what has happened between us so that we can build the future on positive foundations.

This is because malice and hatred can at no time or place be the correct and sound basis on which to build the future. No doubt His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid—our neighbor and friend—and his people think the same and have the same aspirations and aim, especially since we are approaching a summit conference to be held in Algiers.

Please convey to his excellency the president our fraternal snetiments and our profound appreciation and tell him that we will be trying—with all humility but with utmost sincerity and frankness—to humbly work to make this Arab summit successful.

This is because the success of an Arab summit in an Arab Maghreb capital is really a success for all this region. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Prime Minister Comments on 4-Day Visit to Egypt

LD3105215488 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Azeddine Laraki returned home today with his accompanying delegation at the end of his 4-day official visit to Cairo. [passage omitted]

Dr Azeddine Laraki made the following statement to us on the visit and its results :

[Begin recording] I return from Cairo after having chaired with my brother and opposite number, Dr 'Atif Sidqi, work of the supreme Moroccan-Egyptian joint committee. The work of this committee had substantive results in bilateral relations pertaining to the fields of trade, transport and cooperation in investment.

My stay in Cairo was characterized in particular by the audience granted to me by His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, which was an occasion for him to express his views on international issues which concern the Arab and international world, and bilateral relations.

His excellency the president asked me to convey a verbal message, a message of appreciation, love and loyalty to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious.

You know that I was accompanied during this visit by many Moroccan businessmen who represent the various productive sectors in our country. They had contacts with their Egyptian opposite numbers and this was an occasion giving great impetus to exchanges between the Egyptian and Moroccan private sectors.

On this occasion it gives me pleasure to thank the committee of experts and the senior Moroccan officials who sent ahead of us to Cairo and prepared for work [word indistinct] and facilitated the work of the ministers, and credit goes to them for the achievement of the results which we have achieved.

It also interests me to point out and praise the warm hospitality accorded the Moroccan delegation, which in fact reflected the great respect and status which his majesty, God make him victorious, enjoys in Egypt at the presidential, governmental and popular levels, which in its turn reflected positively on the Moroccan delegation. Thank you. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Sudan

Foreign Minister Cited on Talks with Ethiopia

JN0106181388 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA)—Foreign Minister Husayn Abu Salih said the Sudanese and Ethiopian sides were convinced that the interest of the two countries necessitates their sitting together to attain peace.

During his meeting today with West German Ambassador to Khartoum Mr Salih said that he had felt during the recent African summit the Ethiopian desire to reach a negotiated settlement to their differences.

The minister said the Sudanese-Ethiopian minister joint committee has done a good job in this respect and that the avenue for peace is well paved at the moment, than any other time, for overcoming differences.

Fedayeen Group Claims 15 May Khartoum Bombings

JN0106142788 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] An organization called Arab Fedayeen Cells [Khalaya al-Fida'iyin al-'Arab] has claimed responsibility for the 15 May Khartoum bombings. In a statement issued in Beirut today, this organization says its operations in the Sudanese capital were aimed at the dens of the spies who were monitoring the movements of Arab revolutionaries, particularly Palestinians.

The organization warned the Sudanese authorities against harming the three strugglers who are detained in Khartoum.

Spokesman Says 56 'Outlaws' Killed in South

JN0106184688 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1758 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA)—The Armed Forces' official spokesman has announced that the Armed Forces are imposing their control over all combat zones in the Southern Region and added that this was made possible by the forceful and successful operations that these forces have been carrying out in Bahr al-Ghazal, Upper Nile, the Equatoria Province, and southern Kordofan.

The spokesman went on to say that the Armed Forces stationed in the Western Nuer area in Upper Nile managed to seize large quantities of arms and ammunition when they clashed with the outlaws in the camps of Ureni, Malwal, Hudayd Roll, Turqan, Zikayay, Kut, and Hudayd Tur [preceding five placenames as received].

He said that the outlaws have been driven out of these areas and that 56 outlaws have been killed in the clashes. Six outlaws, including one first sergeant, have been taken prisoner. The spokesman also said that 40 Kalashnikov rifles and quantities of ammunition have been seized.

The spokesman said the Armed Forces seized three Kalashnikov rifles, one Goryunov machinegun SG, and a quantity of ammunition, supplies, and documents. He pointed out that the Armed Forces operating in southern Kordofan are pursuing the remnants of the outlaws after 13 camps belonging to them were destroyed last week.

Kuwait

Lebanon's Junblatt on Election, Other Issues

JN0106153788 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 May 88 p 5

[Text] Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, received yesterday the head of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and Minister of Public Works and Transport, Walid Junblatt, and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah told reporters after the meeting that discussions dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the problems that country is suffering.

Shaykh Sabah also said: "We deliberated the best means for ending these problems and taking Lebanon away from its ordeal."

He expressed hope that this issue would be discussed at the next Arab summit conference in Algiers on June 7 with the aim of realising stability and security in Lebanon.

He emphasised that "stability in Lebanon and securing the interests of the Lebanese people is a stability for all the Arabs."

Jumblatt also visited Shaykh Jabir al-'Ali at his Diwan.

Junblatt also visited Saudi Arabia where he gave an interview to the daily AL-SIYASAH.

In the interview with Husayn Tantawi he said: "I hope the elections of the new Lebanese president would be held as scheduled. However, without political reform, the new president would only be heading a crisis-ridden country."

He added that his party would not work towards adjourning the election, but accused President Amin al-Jumayyil of endeavouring to postpone the elections so as to extend his tenure of presidency.

His party, he said, had nominated Antoine al-Ashqar for presidency and had drawn up a programme to rescue Lebanon from the present civil war. He went on to say that the reform programme focused on eradicating the system of political denominationalism in Lebanon — meaning all Lebanese would have equal rights and duties.

At present, he said, Druzes elect Druze candidates, Maronites elect Maronite candidates and Sunnis elect Sunni candidates. He recommended the institution of a new law, whereby people would elect the president directly and the establishment of a Senate Council represented by all sects who would be empowered to discuss all serious issues and take the required decisive decisions.

Additionally, there should be a higher council of judgment independent of the government, to address the vital issue of having a social and economic programme for developing the poor areas of Lebanon, he said.

Junblatt said the Army should be reorganized on Arabic and national basis. According to the present Constitution, the president holds this authority which should instead be delegated to the Council of Ministers.

He hoped the Lebanese would achieve revolutionary political reforms before elections of a new president — though, how this was possible, while elections were so close, including the existence of powers that reject these political reforms, posed a dilemma, he said.

He added that President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Forces (Phalangists) reject these reforms. Further, some parties want to extract Lebanon from Arab and Islamic circles to link it with Israel and the West. But, he added, "We do not lose hope and shall defend our country."

Junblatt condemned calls for creating separate entities to divide Lebanon on a sectarian basis. Admitting that sects and militias do have areas of influence, he refused to accept this state of affairs and said his party would strongly fight against any form of partition.

He accused and condemned Israel and its allies as being forces behind calls for dividing Lebanon. He said Israel, as a condition for its existence, desires to see the development of more sectarian state in the region and was thus working in this direction.

On the question of kidnapping and terrorist acts, Junblatt strongly condemned both. Explaining these as modern phenomenons, he recommended Arab and international efforts to eradicate these acts. He stated that "terrorism" should be defined.

Terrorist acts, he said, are those carried out by Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and also against Arab countries — including its attacks on South Lebanon.

He termed the kidnapping of individuals and hijacking of planes "dirty deeds" that no wise individual would condone. He called for introducing an international law to stop such inhuman acts — whatever the cost.

Asked if he saw the dissolving of armed militias leading to a political solution in Lebanon, Junblatt said: "We will not dissolve the militas or lay down arms until political guarantees are made."

He added that as long as a Phalangist project motivated by Israel and the West is active in Lebanon and the Lebanese Army as the means of oppression exist, arms would not be laid down.

He admitted that it was difficult to abolish political sectarianism in Lebanon today, although this represented the ambition of all Lebanese. The main obstacle to acheive this goal was the amendment of the constitution.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Junblatt hoped to see a quick end. He described it as a destructive war that exhausts the Arab and Islamic countries. We as Arabs, he stressed, should work to stop the war and called for the implementation of the UN resolutions. He also praised the Palestinian uprising in the occupied countries and urged its continuity and support for achieving its objectives.

Salah Khalaf Lauds 'Full Support' for PLO

LD0106204788 Kuwait KUNA in English 1308 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA) — Member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Movement Salah Khalaf Wednesday praised Kuwait's consistent stand and the full support to the Palestinian problem in all political, financial and moral means.

Khalaf made the statement following his meeting today with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah in the presence of Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary Sulayman al-Shahin, Deputy Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Salim al-Za'nun and the PLO representative to Kuwait 'Awni Batash.

Shaykh Sabah and the Palestinian official told reporters that they discussed developments of the Palestinian cause in light of the popular Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab lands, issues to be discussed in the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Algiers on June 7, Lebanon crises, in addition to a number of Arab issues.

Answering a question whether the extraordinary Arab summit would touch on the Palestinian uprising and the Iraq-Iran war, Khalaf said it will and further added the halting of the Gulf war will be a favourable enhancement to the Palestinian issue.

PDRY

Interior Minister Departs on Visit to YAR

EA3005154288 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the interior, left for Sanaa this morning for discussions with his brother, Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, minister of the interior and member of the Permanent Committee of the northern part of the homeland.

They will discuss measures to implement the agreement signed by the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the two parts regarding movement of citizens across the two parts with identity cards.

The minister of the interior said in a press statement to ANA that he was carrying a personal letter from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, concerning the implementation of the recent agreements between the leaderships of the two parts.

Brother al-Siyayli stressed the importance of implementing what had been agreed upon, particularly concerning the movements of citizens. He said: For our part we will emphasize movement between the two parts by private means of transport and will provide a secure atmosphere for citizens traveling in either part. [Word indistinct] ease travel procedures and ensure [words indistinct] not to question a citizen or prevent him from traveling, with the aim of deepening ties between the peoples in the two parts of Yemen.

He said that details related to the implementation of the agreement would be announced at the end of the talks with his brother, the minister of the interior of the northern part of the homeland.

Saudi Arabia

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Meets Crown Prince, 'Arafat

JN0106191088 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Jun (SUNA) — Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani met at his place of residence here today with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi deputy prime minister and crown prince.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of internal and external issues and current developments in the Arab arena, as well as the Arab summit due to be held in Algiers this month. The talks also touched upon the Palestinian question.

In a related development, Al-Mirghani met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The talks dealt with the developments of the Palestine question and various Arab issues, especially the Algiers summit.

The meeting also tackled the recent bombings which took place in the Acropol Hotel and the British Club in Khartoum. 'Arafat proposed the dispatch of a PLO delegation to Khartoum to investigate these incidents.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Leaves Jeddah After Visit

LD0106152588 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Jeddah, 1 June (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Jeddah this afternoon after a visit to the Kingdom during which he had an audience with the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud.

He was seen off at the King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Mecca region, by General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western area, by Rafiq al-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee and PLO representative in the Kingdom, and by a royal protocol representative.

United Arab Emirates

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Abu Dhabi From Jeddah

JN0106190688 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1742 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi from Jeddah this evening on a visit to the UAE.

In a statement to WAM upon arrival, Yasir 'Arafat said that his visit to the UAE falls within the framework of a quick and important Arab tour prior to the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Algiers.

He said that this visit aims at holding talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, on all that is related to the Palestine question and the escalation of the Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied territories.

He said that the aim of the visit is also to coordinate action to reach clear and strong resolutions at the Arab summit to support and escalate the uprising and confront developments on various Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

Asked whether he will raise the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab League during the summit meetings, 'Arafat said any Arab leader or official can raise whatever issues he wants in this regard.

He explained that this issue is not listed on the agenda. He pointed out that the only topic on the agenda is backing and supporting the uprising, which was called for by Algeria.

On rumors about the possibility of extending an invitation to Egypt to attend the summit, 'Arafat said the issue of extending an invitation is not possible in accordance with the regulations of the Arab League before making a decision in this regard.

However, 'Arafat affirmed that the Algiers summit will discuss all issues in the Arab arena. He pointed out that the Palestine question was discussed during the Amman summit, which was held last November and was dedicated to discussing the Iraq-Iran war.

Yemen Arab Republic

President Cables Gorbachev, Reagan on Summit

JN3005065488 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 May 88

["Text" of cable from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United Sates of America — date not given]

[Text] Dear friends Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States of America:

Moscow

Greetings. Your historic meeting, to which all humanity is looking forward to the results, represents a historical turning point that paves the way for the peace and security which should be enjoyed by all human beings on earth far away from any coercion, repression, or tyranny.

As we bless this important event, we in the YAR affirm that peace and security in the world cannot be fragmented. On this premise, we hope that the issue of the conflict, which has been waged in the Middle East since the beginning of this century threatening security and stability not only in our region but also in the entire world, will receive what it deserves from your concern to achieve a just, honorable peace that will guarantee the Palestinian people's complete legitimate rights in accordance with international legitimacy and the coerced people's right to self-determination and to obtain their freedom and independence and other Arab countries' right to regain their usurped lands.

The historical responsibility before humanity today and in the future makes the serious discussion of finding a just solution to this problem a great human responsibility.

We hope your historic meeting will produce tangible results in this regard in addition to what you intend to achieve for the sake of resolving the basic issues on the path of a comprehensive disarmament, which the entire world is expecting.

Please accept my heartfelt greetings.

[Signed] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in cheif of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress

Foreign Minister Views Visit by Egypt's Mubarak

PM3105195188 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 May 88 p 1

[Zaki Musa report: "Referendum on Unity Constitution in the Two Parts of Yemen Begins Shortly"]

[Text] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT — YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani has disclosed that the referendum on the draft unity constitution between the two parts of Yemen will be held within the coming few weeks, as agreed.

Contacted by telephone, he told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the agreements signed recently in Ta'izz and Sanaa by the two leaders, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, are now on their way to implementation.

Dr al-Iryani described the visit to Sanaa by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as important and as achieving positive results in all fields.

At the end of President Mubarak's visit, Dr al-Iryani said that bilateral relations as well as Arab and international issues of common concern were discussed. This was reflected clearly in the statements made by the Egyptian and Yemeni presidents.

The Yemeni foreign minister pointed out that among the most notable issues the two leaders discussed at their meetings were the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit conference in Algiers, the popular uprising in the occupied territories, and also Arab solidarity and coordination in dealing with new developments and solutions proposed in the Arab arena.

Dr al-Iryani emphasized his country's determination to participate in the Algiers extraordinary summit on the date set. He said that the best gift the Arab kings and leaders could give to the inhabitants of the occupied territories is Arab solidarity, because that is the staunch foundation for building a practical stand in support of their steadfastness.

"In my assessment, Arab solidarity is more important than material support and political support on its own would be ineffective unless there was agreement and understanding among all the parties over the various issues that concern the Arab nation as a whole."

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday noon concluded his 3-day visit to the YAR and headed for Addis Ababa to attend the ceremonies marking the OAU's silver jubilee.

According to diplomatic sources in the Yemeni capital, at their meetings President Mubarak and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealt with ways of coordinating stands and cooperation to safeguard the security of the Red Sea, bearing in mind especially that the Egyptian president is to discuss ways of doing that with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and others.

Reportage on Visit by PDRY Interior Minister

Arrives in Sanaa 30 May

JN3005124988 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] PDRY Interior Minister Salih Munassir al-Siyayli has arrived in Sanaa on a visits of several days. He will convey a verbal message from 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP's Central Committee, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council presidium of the southern part of the homeland, to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on coordination with the YAR.

Brother al-Siyayli told SABA' upon arrival that he will discuss with Brother Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, interior minister and Standing Committee member, ways to put into effect the agreement reached between the prime ministers of the two halves of the homeland on travel procedures between them.

They will also look into all of the other accords recently signed in Sanaa by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Salim al-Bid. Visits between officials in the two parts of the homeland should deepen unionist ties, the minister said.

On hand to greet Al-Siyayli at the airport were Interior Minister Barakat and other officials.

Meets With Counterpart

JN3005205688 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] A meeting was held in the Interior Ministry in Sanaa this evening. Brother 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, interior minister and Standing Committee member, and Brother Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and interior minister in the southern part of the homeland, chaired the meeting.

The meeting was attended by several officials in the security organs in the two parts of the homeland and by Brothers Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the unity affairs office in the northern part, and Muhammad Ahmad 'Ali, official in charge of the unity affairs office in the southern part of the homeland.

This meeting was held to implement the agreement signed by the prime ministers of the two parts of Yemen during the recent summit meeting in Sanaa. The agreement deals with the movement of citizens between the two parts of the homeland and with the implementation of this unionist step in accordance with the instructions of the leaders of the two parts of Yemen.

Received by Salih

JN3105132888 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his officer today Brother Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and interior minister in the southern part of the homeland.

Brother Salih conveyed to the president leader a message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP, and Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, dealing with unity action between the two parts.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, interior minister and Standing Committee member.

Border Agreement Signed

JN0206090688 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The meeting between the two brothers, Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, interior minister and Standing Committee member, and Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and interior minister in the southern part of the homeland, concluded in Sanaa tonight.

The two brothers signed a bilateral agreement to facilitiate the movement of citizens between the two parts with the use of identity cards. This is in implementation of the agreement between the prime ministers of the two parts of the homeland, which was signed during the Yemeni summit meeting in Sanaa on 4 May.

A press statement released on the meeting of the two interior ministers includes an agreement to take practical measures to cancel all border checkpoints and establish new joint checkpoints that will facilitate and organize the passage of citizens in both parts without complications or obstructions.

The statement also said that the special agreement on the movement of citizens will take effect as of 1 September.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,198

JN0106125888 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1604 GMT 30 May 88

[Communique No 3,198 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their activities last night and today as follows:

1. At 0845 [0445 GMT] today, a formation of our bold helicopters in the I Army Corps northern sector spotted an enemy Bell-214 helicopter. The brave knights dealt it a direct blow with their unerring shells.

The helicopter was seen crashing in flames on enemy units. May God bless you, O courageous helicopter knights.

2. At 1135 today, an enemy helicopter tried to approach our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The men of our field air defenses intercepted it with their weapons and destroyed and downed it.

It was seen crashing in flames in enemy territory. May God bless the men of our field air defenses in the heroic IV Army Corps sector.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector, the following losses were inflicted on the enemy: five personnel were killed; a large vehicle was destroyed; two vehicles were damaged; one 106-mm gun mounted on a vehicle and one shovel [preceding word in English] were destroyed; an ammunition dump was blown up; and one personnel shelter was destroyed.

4. Seven scoundrels were killed and three infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Two tubular launchers and one vehicle were set on fire and one infantry position was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed; two gun emplacements, one infantry position, and one excavator were destroyed; and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

Three other ammunition dumps were blown up; one machine gun was destroyed; and one enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 May 1988

Communique No 3,199

JN3105175488 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1714 GMT 31 May 88

[Communique No 3,199 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our troops' activities for last night and today were as follows:

1. Some units of our troops in the I Army Corps northern sector engaged enemy troops in front of them and achieved the following: 12 scoundrels were killed; 1 120-MM mortar gun was destroyed; 1 shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed; 5 infantry positions were destroyed; 7 large vehicles were burnt and destroyed, including 4 carrying personnel; and 5 ammunition dumps were blown up.

2. One enemy soldier was killed and seven positions of various types and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Four scoundrels were killed; one mortar gun, one 106-MM gun, and three vehicles were destroyed; one shovel was damaged; and three ammunition dumps were blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. One enemy soldier was killed, one medium machinegun emplacement was destroyed, one vehicle was burnt and destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

Also, one gun emplacement was destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1988

Communique No 3,200

JN0106164288 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,200 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their activities last night and today as follows:

1. In the I Army Corps northern sector, the following losses were inflicted on the enemy: eight scoundrels were killed; nine various vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded; seven ammunition dumps were blown up; one 106-mm launcher was

destroyed; one heavy machinegun was destroyed; and six various positions and two posts in the II Army Corps central sector were destroyed.

Seven of the enemy personnel were killed and one post, one bulldozer [preceding word in English], and one vehicle were destroyed in the III Army corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. One enemy personnel was killed, one SPG-9 gun and one post were destroyed, and one ammuniton dump was blown up in the IV Army corps sector east of Maysan.

Six enemy personnel were killed, one single-barreled machinegun was destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. One machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed and three enemy personnel were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1988

Friendship Society Signs Protocol With Vietnam

JN2905110888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May—The Iraqi-Vietnamese Friendship Society signed a cooperation protocol with the Vietnamese-Iraqi Friendship Society for the next 3 years.

The protocol was signed here on the Iraqi side by under secretary of the Local Government Ministry who is also president of the society. For Vietnam, it was signed by the secretary of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Friendship Society.

It provides for exchange of cultural and literary activities and for strengthening bilateral cooperation.

PRC To Open Relations 'Following' Soviet Union

TA0206143888 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Jun 88 p 1

[Report from Jerusalem by the political correspondent]

[Text] "The PRC will establish diplomatic relations with Israel only after the Soviet Union," senior PRC officials told Israeli representatives in a meeting. Should the Soviet Union renew relations at the start of the international conference, the PRC will follow suit. This is because the PRC feels it cannot lag behind the Soviet Union in its Middle East policy.

As for political negotiations, the PRC will follow the Soviet Union although it is independent of Soviet policy. Following the Soviet example, the PRC is in favor of including the PLO in political negotiations.

The PRC is also willing to adopt UN Security Council Resolution 242 in its English version, which mentions withdrawal from territories rather than from the territories.

Israeli representatives visited the PRC unofficially and held talks with political figures. Israeli tourists as well as businessmen and industrialists visit the PRC regularly.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres met the PRC foreign minister a year ago in New York.

Shamir Says Gorbachev's Mideast Remarks 'Not New'

TA0106182988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Soviet leader Gorbachev's remarks on the Middle East are not new. He said there is no need to rely on incomplete information, and that he will react to Gorbachev's remarks when the complete picture becomes available.

Mr Shamir also said that he is interested in meeting a Soviet representative when he visits UN headquarters, and he hopes it will be the Soviet foreign minister. The prime minister said that 5 years ago he told the then Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko of his opposition to an international conference. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1800 GMT on 1 Jun 88 further reports: "Mr Shamir wants to wait until Mr Shultz' arrival in Israel to better understand the policy of the USSR."]

Shamir Comments Further

TA0206060688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Israel need not pay a heavy price in return for the renewal of relations with the USSR. This is how Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reacted to remarks by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who said the USSR would be prepared to establish relations with Israel if the latter agrees to the convening of an international conference.

In an interview with IDF Radio, Mr Shamir said this will not budge him from his position against an international conference. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel spoke with the prime minister yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] There was another comment I read in one of the papers today, to the effect that the Soviets will conduct negotiations with Israel even if I am the prime minister. In other words, even though I am opposed to an international conference, as they are well aware. So, convening an international conference is not a mandatory condition. We shall see.

[Deqel] Would such a declaration change your position on the international conference issue?

[Shamir] This will not change my position. I do not think we should pay a heavy price for a resumption of relations with the Soviet Union. After all, this amounts to the normalization of relations. [end recording]

Shamir added that he hoped to meet with a senior Soviet representative at the United Nations in New York next week. He noted that this might be the Soviet foreign minister.

Peres Would Welcome 'Balanced' Soviet Attitude

TA0106173388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Officials in Foreign Minister Peres' office are pleased with Soviet leader Gorbachev's remarks on the Middle East conflict. Sources in Peres' office have told our correspondent Arye Golan that the statements reaffirm the Soviet Union's commitment to the peace process in the region.

In a speech at Tel Aviv University this afternoon, Minister Peres said that it would be easier to solve regional problems in an atmosphere of detente and with an improvement in relations between the superpowers. Israel would welcome a change in the Soviet Union's position, from one-sided support for the Arabs, to a balanced attitude toward the resolution of the conflict which will, naturally, be reached by the parties involved.

Soviet Scientists To Attend University Congress

TA0106203688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] An official delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences will arrive in Israel in a few days. The delegation is headed by the Yuriy Osipyan, the vice president [title as heard] of the academy. The delegation will

participate in a scientific congress at Tel Aviv University commemorating Lev Landau, the Jewish Nobel physics prize laureate considered the greatest Soviet scientist since the revolution.

'Hundreds' of Soviet Tourists Visiting

TA3005043688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Hundreds of Soviet tourists have been visiting Israel recently in a nearly normal flow of tourism currently permitted by Soviet authorities. The Soviet tourists visit their relatives and participate in tours organized by the Jewish Agency.

Soviet-born Israelis are likewise allowed to tour their country of origin now. Experts have told our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh they doubt the veracity of reports on an imminent pogrom against Soviet Jews.

No Charges Against State Department's Sofaer

TA3105164488 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpts] No legal steps will be taken against Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department legal adviser. He was accused of taking antiques out of Israel without a license. Our correspondent 'Oz Frankel supplies the details:

[Begin recording] Abraham Sofaer's offense is merely technical. Like him, thousands of tourists are in the habit of buying antiques and old objects d'art in Israel, taking them out of the country upon exit. Dozens of licensed antiques dealers sell items to tourists without any legal obligation to advise them on the legal restrictions in advance. This is the explanation provided in Jerusalem for the decision to sweep the Sofaer matter under the carpet. [passage omitted]

After the Foreign Ministry's vehement intervention and following consultations with the Education and Culture Ministry's Antiquities Division, it was recently decided to close the case. No police investigation will be launched, Sofaer will not be prosecuted, nor will he be requested to return the coins he had purchased in Israel, although the Antiquities Division went to the trouble of briefing him on the pertinent law.

Foreign Ministry sources have said that the whole affair has been blown out of proportion only because of Abraham Sofaer's prominence. The law at issue is one nobody bothers to enforce, they said. We have been told that both the prime minister and the foreign minister sometimes present their guests with objects found at archeological sites, without bothering about official export licenses. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Shamir, Shultz To Discuss Plight of Syrian Jews

TA2705182188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will raise the plight of Syrian Jewry in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The secretary is due in Israel following next week's summit meeting.

The prime minister told a delegation of the Public Council of Jews in Arab Lands this afternoon that he will ask Shultz that in his talks with Syrian President al-Asad to press for the free emigration of Syrian Jews.

Mitterrand Sends 'Thank-You' Message to Peres

TA3005150988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand sent a thank-you telegram to Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for his congratulations upon Mitterrand's election to a second presidential term.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that in his telegram President Mitterrand expressed confidence that the special ties between the Israeli people and the French nation stem from identical values. The French president also expressed the hope that the two countries will continue to strengthen bilateral relations. France, President Mitterrand says, intends to take an active part in peace efforts in the Middle East.

Sharon Obtains Promise of No EEC Sanctions

TA3005204088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] The EEC will not impose sanctions on Israel for not having yet abolished the discriminating taxation on imports from EEC countries. Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, currently in Brussels, was given a promise to this effect by Claude Cheysson, the EEC official in charge of the Middle East portfolio. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that Minister Sharon made it clear that Israel needs this taxation in order to protect its industry.

Lebanese 'Terrorist' Sentenced For Attack on IDF

TA0106114788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Israel has sentenced a Lebanese terrorist who participated in an attack on an IDF unit in southern Lebanon some 9 months ago to 30 years in jail. Three IDF soldiers were killed and five wounded in the attack. The terrorist, Anwar Muhammad Mubada' Yasin, is the only surviving member of the squad. The Lod Military Court accepted Yasin's claim that he did not mean to act against Israel or the IDF, and rejected the prosecution's demand for a life sentence.

Yasin claimed that his squad was supposed to attack an artillery battery in the security zone. After hearing his sentence, Yasin ran wild, attacked a military policeman, and attempted to break through to the justices' bench. He was stopped by policemen and removed from the court.

Syrian Army Said Equal to IDF Along Border

TA3005095688 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 May 88 p 5

[Report by military correspondent Dani Sade]

[Text] During the past year, the Syrian Army has completed fortification work along the Israeli border, complete with missile batteries, minefields, and artillery trenches stretching from the border all the way to Damascus.

According to military experts, the Syrian Army has achieved strategic parity with that part of the IDF allocated to the Syrian sector, although not with the IDF as a whole.

Additionally, the Syrian Army has been holding many offensive exercises and training programs. The soldiers hold combat drills, practice ways to surmount tank obstacles, and train in rapid deployment on the battlefield. In fact, the experts say, at this point any Syrian Army division exercise can easily be turned into a limited battle against regular IDF units deployed on the Golan Heights.

The specialists are concerned about the arms race in which the Syrian Army is currently engaged. Syria is expected to receive three new Soviet "Kilo" submarines, in addition to the three "Romeo" submarines the Syrian Navy obtained about a year ago.

Over the last few years, Syria has built up a large army, purchased T-72's, MiG-29's, long-range missiles that can hit any target in Israel, and highly accurate naval missiles.

The Syrians have likewise improved their antiaircraft capability, deploying batteries along the Israeli border. Occasionally there are reports on Syrian intentions of using nonconventional weapons, like equipping their missiles with chemicals.

The massive Syrian Army procurement, say the specialists, is not a direct indication of an imminent war. They emphasize, however, that Syria has many reasons to launch a war, or at least a limited military operation, against Israel.

— Syria realizes that it will not be able to regain control over the Golan Heights by a political move.

— There is friction between the Syrian Army and the IDF on the Lebanese front.

— Hostility toward Israel is almost the sole adhesive uniting all the factions under Al-Asad's rule.

Major General Ehud Baraq, deputy chief of staff, recently noted that Israel cannot maintain its reserves or even call them up each time the Syrian Army moves its units, holds an exercise, or trains. He therefore reasoned that we must learn to live in an atmosphere of uncertainty, since there is no perfect solution to an intelligence warning.

Shamir Elected Likud Candidate for Prime Minister

TA0106174788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was elected the Likud's candidate for prime minister in the next elections. Addressing the Herut Movement's Central Committee following the elections, Shamir praised national unity. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Mr Shamir assailed the Alignment, the Likud's partner in the coalition, for violating the government's basic guidelines.

Regarding the situation in the territories, Shamir said that the agitators of unrest will fail. They must understand that the people of Israel came to this land to live in it.

As for the inhabitants of the territories, the prime minister said there is no better plan than the Camp David Accords. These accords designate an honorable role for the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria. Mr Shamir is in favor of direct negotiations with the Arab countries. We would welcome U.S. assistance in the matter, he said.

Mr Shamir concluded his address with a call to the members of the Herut Central Committee to cooperate in gearing up toward the elections. There is no easy victory, said Mr Shamir, adding that poll findings should not blind anyone.

Labor Party 'Central' Knesset List 'Dovish'

TA2705142488 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 May 88 pp 1, 6

[Report by Orli Azulay-Katz]

[Excerpt] The central list chosen yesterday by the Labor Party has a clear-cut "dovish" blend.

Beside Arye Eli'av and Ora Namir, outright doves, other doves joined the list: Yosi Beilin, Peretz Amir, Avrum Burg, and Ra'anan Kohen.

The list does not have a single representative of the trade unions and the Histadrut, and north African representation is lower than Labor Party leaders had expected.

Of the 29 elected, 16 are new faces, and only 5 are women.

Two candidates whose chances for re-election seemed slight, Abba Eban and Hayim Bar-Lev, got onto the list although with less votes than they had hoped: Eban placed 16th and Bar-Lev 18th on the list.

Beside Ya'el Dayan, all the candidates Peres supported publicly managed to get in: Neli Karkabi, Eli Dayan, Peretz 'Amir, Avrum Burg, and Yosi Beilin.

Among current cabinet ministers the highest number of votes went to Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino who came in 3rd place with Minister Gad Ya'aqobi in 4th place. Ya'aqobi prided himself on receiving such a high number of votes although he was not a partner to any "deals" in the party. [passage omitted]

No-Confidence Motions Defeated in Close Vote

TA3105162888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] By a vote of 25 to 20, the Knesset this evening defeated six no-confidence motions on the health sector crisis. The motions were submitted by opposition factions of MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, Shinuy, Tehiya, and Morasha.

All the speakers on behalf of these parties assailed the government for not doing anything to resolve the crisis, and the prime minister for designating the transportation minister to respond to the motions on behalf of the government.

Opposition members left the hall in protest when the transportation minister ascended the rostrum. The opposition initially seemed to be assured of a majority, so the transportation minister again addressed the plenum. Likud Whip Yehoshu'a Matza summoned Knesset coalition members and prevented the downfall of the government.

Al-Darawshah Outlines Arab Democratic Party Stand

NC0106093988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0807 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Knesset member 'Abd al-Wahab al-Darawshah has declared his support for the idea of announcing the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile at once, noting that such a step would have a good and positive impact on the Arab and international levels.

Al-Darawshah has resigned from the Israeli Labor Party in order to establish the Arab Democratic Party, the first Arab party in Israel.

He noted that the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state would positively affect the peace camp in Israel and refute allegations made by extremist Israeli politicians who claim that the Palestinians want to dump Jews in the sea.

In an interview with AKHIR SA'AH magazine published today, Al-Darawshah expressed his conviction that such a proclamation would have a positive impact on the U.S. stand. He emphasized that Arab leaders should make intensive efforts to back such a step.

Al-Darawshah asserted that the Palestinian uprising makes it incumbent upon the PLO, as the sole representatiave of the Palestinian people, to reconsider its stands and to take practical steps to translate the uprising into actual action which brings about real political gains.

Al-Darawshah praised the sympathetic stand of Egypt's leadership and people toward the Palestinians in the occupied territories. He asserted that under President Mubarak's leadership, Egypt will continue to adopt a responsible, practical, and rational policy which aims to employ the peace accord with Israel in the service of a just and comprehensive peace which guarantees the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Al-Darawshah disclosed that a conference attended by 800 Arab figures residing in Israel and representing Muslims, Druze, and Christians, was held in Cairo on 9 April. The conferees declared their support for the establishment of the new Arab Democratic Party as an outlet for the hopes and aspirations of the Arab Palestinian masses inside Israel.

He said that he has managed to obtain an admission from the Israeli Knesset that he is legally entitled to form the new party and run in the elections as an independent. He pointed out that the party's program calls for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and for resolving the Palestinian problem through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state which coexists with Israel, provided that Israeli occupation troops withdraw from all occupied territories and return to pre-1967 borders.

The party also underlines the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East under UN auspices, to be attended by the superpowers, as well as the parties concerned, including the PLO.

On the domestic level, Al-Darawshah added, the party could constitute a power which works for peace, coexistence, and real equality between Arabs and Jews living in Israel in the spheres of housing, education, and employment, and which seeks active participation in decision making. He noted that Arabs represent 18 percent of the Israeli population.

Al-Darawshah pointed out that he felt that the Israeli Labor Party was no longer a place for him or for any Arab, because it denies the Palestinians their humanitarian and nationalist rights.

Rabin Meets Palestinian Notables From Gaza 1 Jun
TA0106202088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is continuing to hold meetings with public figures from the territories. As part of this effort he met this evening with four Gaza notables. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that political issues were discussed. The notables asked that the pressure brought to bear upon the population be eased.

Rabin urged them to take the initiative and assume responsibility for their own future. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the names of the personalities are being kept secret and that some people in the territories have recently expressed their opposition to meetings with the defense minister.

Rabin: Measures Taken in Territories 'Necessary'
TA0106144688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] This afternoon the Knesset struck from its agenda three motions concerning civil rights violations in the territories, administrative detentions, and prison conditions. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin replied to the motions which were submitted by Knesset Members [MK's] Zucker, Tubi, and Mi'ari. He said that certain MK's are obviously sorry that some of the measures taken in the territories brought about a decline in violence. Rabin said that it was necessary to employ measures according to the law—including military presence and activity, penal measures, and administrative steps—in order to obtain the desired goal.

Frayj Not Expecting Palestinians To Meet Shultz
TA0106175588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj says he has not received nor does he expect any Palestinian to receive an invitation to meet with Secretary of State Shultz when he arrives next week in Israel. The mayor said he is not optimistic of any breakthrough during the Shultz shuttle, but expected the Arab League summit in Algiers to be a possible turning point for the Palestinians. Steve Rodan interviewed Frayj and filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Rodan] Like most Palestinians, Bethlehem Mayor Frayj closely followed the Moscow summit, but is not optimistic that today's talks or the upcoming visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the Middle East will lead to a breakthrough. Moreover, Frayj says he does not expect Shultz even to meet with Palestinians in Jerusalem.

[Frayj] I do not believe there will be any invitation for me to meet with Shultz, but his visit to the area, the fourth in the past few months, is not coming really in a vacuum. He knows the situation, he understands the situation, and I believe he is coming to continue to pursue his diplomacy by trying to have all the parties to meet at an international peace conference.

[Rodan] Frayj is looking forward to the Arab League summit scheduled next week in Algiers. He said it could be a turning point for the Palestinians if the Arabs are pragmatic. That means that Jordan will maintain its role as the chief partner of the Palestinians in the territories.

[Frayj] I do not believe that Jordan will abandon the Palestinian people. I have full trust and confidence in King Husayn and his government that they will continue to pursue the peace process and to champion the cause of the Palestinian people.

[Rodan] Regarding the Palestinian uprising, Frayj said the long commercial strikes have taken their toll in Bethlehem. Tourism is sharply down, 80 restaurants and a factory have closed, others are expected to follow, but the mayor adds, no one is starving, and in his words, man does not live by bread alone. [end recording]

Arab Villages, Civilian Administration Cooperate
TA0106190088 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] There was relative quiet today in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. In Ramallah, a Molotov cocktail was hurled at a border police vehicle, but nobody was injured.

In Janin, the Civilian Administration has begun a dialogue with village notables in the region who have been leading the uprising. The dialogue seeks to restore life to normal. Notables from the village of Al-Yamun, which has been among the leaders of the uprising, yesterday reached an agreement to cooperate with the Civilian Administration. Several villages in the Janin area joined the arrangement today. [passage omitted]

Knesset Defeats Bill on Annexation of Territories
TA0106140488 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1130 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] A short while ago, the Knesset defeated a bill submitted by Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen on annexing the territories to the State of Israel. Deputy Minister Roni Milo, who spoke for the government, said that although MK Kohen's views are acceptable to him he is forced to reject it in the name of the national unity government. Our Knesset correspondent notes that Herut MK's Gid'on Gadot and Me'ir Kohen-Avidov joined the Tehiya in voting in favor of the bill.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Settlers Accused of Arson

TA0106160488 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Jun 88 p 6

[Report by Oren Kohen and Shim'on Alqabetz]

[Excerpts] The territories were relatively quiet yesterday except for several isolated stone throwing incidents. A resident of the Al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood in the Gaza Strip was wounded by a rubber bullet.

There has been a wave of fires in the West Bank. Many Arab inhabitants complain that the perpetrators are Jewish settlers. Plantations and natural grazing lands near the Balatah refugee camp in the Nabulus area were burned in the past few days. Olive plantations were burned near the Ayn Bayt al-Ma' refugee camp. Some 65 dunams of olive trees were set on fire in the Baqah al-Sharqiyah region. A corn field north of Qalqilyah went up in flames and some 1,000 dunams of natural grazing land was set alight near Bayt Farik. [passage omitted]

Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev toured the Gaza Strip and spoke to members of border police units. He disclosed that the chief of staff has authorized the border police to be beef up the force there with three additional companies. [passage omitted]

Bar-Lev also reported that one-third of the Arab policemen have returned to their jobs, and that the Israeli police are deploying Arabic-speaking Israeli policemen in stations in the territories. During the minister's conversation with officers in Khan Yunus, several children gathered around and began to throw stones at his entourage, but were quickly dispersed. [passage omitted]

Prisoners at Ansar-3 in the Negev yesterday sent a open letter in which they call the incarceration center "the slow death camp." They claim that they were sent there without due process, and were not even told with what they were being charged. They said there is a constant shortage of water and that the condition of their health is deteriorating.

"There are currently 1,900 administrative detainees, and of the 5,000 people so far put under administrative detention only 3 were done without the required procedures." This was claimed yesterday by Brigadier General Efrayim Lapid. He said that some 200 files were opened in the past 6 months against soldiers because of improper behavior. Several dozen other soldiers were tried by their units. The spokesman said that from now on complaints about irregular conduct by IDF soldiers would be investigated only if they are accompanied by detailed affidavits by the complainants.

[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 June on page 2 in a report by Roni Shaqed and Hayim Shibi listed Tuesday's incidents in the territories: "Two youths were wounded, one by live ammunition and the other by a rubber bullet, in the Al-Am'ari refugee camp near Ramallah during the dispersal of a demonstration.

"Stones were hurled at noon Tuesday at the home of Ari'el Sharon, industry and trade minister, in the Muslim quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. There were no casualties or damage.

"Stones were thrown at an Israeli vehicle in the Al-Tur neighborhood on the Mt of Olives, but there were neither casualties nor damage. Five children were detained. Stones were hurled at policemen in Nezirim Street in Jerusalem's Old City. A seven-year-old boy was detained." [passage omitted]

"A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the home of a policeman in the Al-'Arrub refugee camp. The policeman, who had resigned, returned to his job several weeks ago. Some 94 of the 230 policemen who resigned in the Yehuda district have returned to work."]

'Hundreds' Arrested 31 May

TA0106160688 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by Dani Rubinstein, Amir Rosenblitt, Dani Tzidqioni and Yosi Leibowitz]

[Excerpt] A large number of arrests were carried out yesterday in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The arrests were part of the IDF's preemptive measures prior to the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the end of the week.

The organizers of the uprising are calling for strikes and widescale demonstrations on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, when Shultz is in the area.

The arrests were carried out yesterday in the Janin and Nabulus regions, especially in villages in those regions, as well as in Qalqilyah, Bethlehem, and two villages near Hebron. Arab sources claim that hundreds have been arrested in the past 24 hours. [passage omitted]

Sit-in Held in Jerusalem

TA0106173188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] More than 100 Palestinian women and children held a sit-in at the Red Cross headquarters in Jerusalem this afternoon.

Reporter Steve Rodan said the Arabs demanded that the Red Cross free their family members under Israeli detention. Other demonstrations took place in the Bethlehem area. Arab sources said the demonstrations ended without any clashes with the Army.

12-Year-Old Tulkarm Boy Killed

TA0106203188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] A 12-year old Tulkarm boy was killed this afternoon by a barrel that fell off a roadblock erected by the Military Government. Our correspondent reports that this morning the authorities set up a barricade made of barrels and barbed wire in one of the neighborhoods in Tulkarm. Young boys tried to dismantle it this afternoon when a barrel suddenly rolled off, hitting the boy in the head. He was taken to the hospital where he was declared dead.

After the news of the boy's death got out, riots broke out in Tulkarm. Tires were set on fire and stone barricades were erected.

Two women from the village of 'Attil were wounded by rubber bullets this afternoon. The incident occurred during riots.

Yeshiva Student Murdered

TA0206052988 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Excerpt] An 18-year-old yeshiva student was shot and killed in the Saker Garden in the center of Jerusalem last night. The police are holding a suspect, an Arab woman, and police investigators believe she committed the murder on her own initiative due to nationalist motives. [passage omitted]

2 Ramallah Houses Sealed Off

TA0206055588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] The security forces last night sealed off the houses of two residents of Dayr Dibwan in the Ramallah district. The two are suspected of being members of a squad engaged in preparing and throwing Molotov cocktails at Israeli vehicles. Several more security offenses are attributed to the two.

Strike Urged for Shultz Visit

TA0206122788 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1130 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] A clandestine radio station in Damascus has called on the Palestinians in the territories to begin a general strike tomorrow on the occasion of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' arrival in the Middle East. The station, which calls itself the Arab Palestinian Radio Station for Human and Territorial Freedom, called for the strike to begin tomorrow and last until Shultz' departure from the region.

The Damascus radio announcer also called on the Palestinians to carry out violent demonstrations on Tuesday, which is when the Arab League summit opens.

GADNA' Investigation Concluded

TA0106162488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The military police investigation into the matter of the GADNA' [paramilitary service] youths in 'Ofer camp has shown that a detainee from the territories had indeed been beaten.

Our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the investigation revealed that two GADNA' youths were brought into the detention facility in the camp and that one of them slapped a detainee in the face twice. It was decided that steps will be taken against the soldier who permitted the youths to enter the camp. The file was transferred to the military judge advocate.

Arab Layoffs Planned

TA0106135588 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 31 May 88 p 1

[Text] Ramallah—AL-NAHAR has learned that authorities in the Israeli Civilian Administration have decided to lay off 25 percent of the Arab workers and employees of the Civilian Administration in all parts of the West Bank.

Civilian Administration authorities attributed this measure to what they claimed as a large budget deficit. This budget deficit is said to stem from the refusal of a large number of residents to pay their taxes.

IDF Says 207 Killed in Unrest

TA3105174188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] The number of local residents killed since the beginning of the uprising in the territories stands at 207. The IDF is still investigating some 50 deaths. These figures were presented by IDF Spokesman Brigadier General Efrayim Lapid in a press conference in Beersheba. According to him there has been an increase in the number of complaints filed by residents of the territories about irregular conduct by the security forces over the past 2 weeks, although there has been a general decline over the past 2 months. Dozens of soldiers have been tried for irregular conduct.

Arab Complaints Investigated

TA2905130088 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 May 88 p 3

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice, the defense establishment, and the police investigations branch set up a team to investigate complaints by inhabitants of the territories against Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria.

Yehudit Karp, the deputy attorney general and a member of the investigating team, said Commander Yehoshu'a Kaspi, head of the police investigations branch, was cooperating fully in the investigation. She said the police expressed willingness to cooperate out of a desire to conduct a self-investigation.

Most of the complaints transmitted through the Red Cross or attorneys for the plaintiffs deal with violent acts by Jewish settlers which were not properly investigated by the police, mainly because of a shortage of investigators. Karp pointed out that there has been an increase in the number of complaints since the start of the uprising in the territories.

Karp prepared a report in 1982 which included grave findings about a cover up in the investigation of complaints presented by Arabs against Jews in the territories, a lack of cooperation with law enforcement authorities by settlers, and a policy of discrimination between Jewish and Arab offenders. The report found that in 53 of 70 cases checked by a follow up team, the original investigation had discovered nothing and had closed many of the files.

Karp believes that there is apparently a link between the work of the follow up team which in 1982 prepared the Karp Report (published in 1984) and the disclosure of the Jewish terrorist underground at that time.

IDF Chemical Warfare Capability Upgraded

TA3105062988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Over the last 2 years the IDF has improved its chemical warfare capabilities, a senior military source told our military affairs correspondent, referring to the areas of procurement, training, and maneuvers. The IDF is paying great attention to training, and the issue has been made part of all IDF activity in order to enable the IDF to continue fighting and not merely survive in the face of a chemical weapons attack. The senior military source explained that the IDF is dealing with the issue because of the events in the Iran-Iraq war.

Bank of Israel Governor on 'Slowdown' in Economy

TA2705170988 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 May 88 p A12

[ITIM report]

[Text] Professor Mikha'el Bruno, governor of the Bank of Israel, said yesterday that in recent months there has been a slowdown in economic activity and in the pace of economic growth, partly because of the coming elections. He said, however, that there are no signs of a recession, and the future should not be viewed with pessimism.

The governor addressed a seminar held by the Latin America-Israel Chamber of Commerce at the Hilton Hotel in Tel Aviv.

Professor Bruno claimed that the 3-year plan to stabilize the economy had made some successes although many problems remain, and a slowdown has been evident recently. He said it was natural to be impatient during the final stages of the plan. The efforts to cut hyperinflation proved successful, he added.

During 1985-87 there was a major change in the expansion of the Israeli economy. In 1987 the GNP rose 7 percent in real terms, while in 1985 and 1986 it rose 5 percent annually. This was significant growth compared to previous years. Half of the increase derived from increased production which is a clear shift from the previous decade. There is no doubt that the main reason for this development is the significant decline in inflation and a positive change in the previously over-heated economy.

There were also beneficial changes in the employment situation. Public sector employment dropped, although not sufficiently. This drop was to the benefit of the private sector where the the main growth was in industry, agriculture, and production rather than in finances.

The governor nevertheless warned that Israel has still not solved all its problems, including the level of growth. There were 3 relatively good years, but this situation will continue only if the state budget is not increased. The budget was balanced in 1987, but in 1988 it is facing certain "threats."

Bruno pointed out that the plan to stabilize the economy was based on a social contract, but that consensus and social agreements are sensitive to political situations. On the eve of the Knesset elections these vital agreements are being threatened he said. He urged maintaining the achievements already made, especially the curbing of inflation which has dropped significantly but not enough compared to other countries with which Israel has trade ties.

Analysis Describes 'Tenuous' Position in Lebanon

TA2705124588 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 May 88 pp 1, 3

["Analysis" by Kenneth Kaplan: "Bold Statements and Bold Action by IDF"]

[Text] Recent official statements concerning Israel's security policy in south Lebanon have been rather assertive—almost buoyant—and understandably so, following the second successful cooperative operation between the IDF and Antoine Lahd's South Lebanon Army [SLA] this month.

The SLA, patiently nurtured by Israel for years, has developed into a force which can be counted on to take a full part in offensive operations against Israel's enemies in south Lebanon.

And the IDF itself is showing an ability to coordinate troops from different units, even on a relatively small scale, as was demonstrated at Maydun three weeks ago.

Pronouncements by senior military personnel aggressively speak of "warnings" to the local population, of keeping Hizballah off balance and of the Northern Command's new, "activist" posture in the region.

These statements have been backed up by Israel's demonstrated willingness to intervene on the ground with artillery, infantry and armoured forces, and in the air, increasingly with attack helicopters, which are more vulnerable but tactically more effective than jet fighters.

The IDF's reassuringly bold statements and bold actions suggest that a way has been found to combat the spate of infiltration attempts in the North, which began with the hang-glider attack last November, and continued as a demonstration of solidarity with the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza. This apparent remedy coincides, furthermore, with a lessening of activity within the administered territories.

On the bottom line, however, Lebanon, with its array of militias and terror organizations hostile to Israel, remains a problem to which Israel has no permanent solution.

Senior defence sources hinted at this clearly this week when they expressed doubt that Israel's continued operations in villages bordering on the security zone would succeed in completely dislodging the well-financed Hizballah from the area.

This is not to say that Israel is not capable, at least temporarily, of ridding the south of Shi'ite fanatics. But the lessons of the Lebanon War are not forgotten. The price Israel would have to pay to root out Hizballah is too high, the sources said, and the long-term results are not certain.

What, then, is the aim of the IDF-SLA attacks on Hizballah positions? According to these sources, it is hoped that a number of military setbacks will lower Hizballah's standing in the eyes of the region's Shi'ite villagers and that Hizballah will, therefore, find its participation in and support for attacks against Israeli targets too costly. Hizballah is considered flexible enough to adopt this position, though clearly it could only be a temporary one.

As for the Amal-Hizballah rivalry in the south, Amal's recent successes there are thought to have been "considerable, but not total." Moreover, there is some fear that Amal's "feebleness" in Beirut may somehow spread to the south, even though the two arenas are considered separate.

Whether or not the combined Israel-SLA attack mounted on the Hizballah stronghold in Al-Luwayzah on Wednesday was timed to coincide with the extremist organization's assault on Amal is a matter for speculation.

While authoritative sources state freely that Syrian intervention against Hizballah—and on behalf of Amal—in Beirut serves Israel's interests, they will not go so far as to say that Israeli attacks on Hizballah in the south strengthen Amal's position there, as plausible as that may seem. To do so would play into the hands of Amal's enemies.

Israel's position in south Lebanon, therefore, is more tenuous than recent statements would make it appear. Hizballah is expected to remain on the scene, and Amal's ascendancy over the extremists is not guaranteed.

Even Israel's operations against Maydun and Al-Luwayzah, which are considered to have achieved their aims, point up the IDF's need to act on the ground in order to achieve significant results. Air strikes against Palestinian terrorist targets farther to the north, such as those in the vicinity of Sidon, should be assessed in that light.

Deputy Chief of General Staff Aluf [Major General] Ehud Baraq said recently that Israel, and the IDF, must come to grips with living in an uncertain environment where security cannot be absolute. Baraq's remarks were made in the context of a review of Israel's preparedness for a future conflict with Syria, but they appear to be particularly apt when applied to the terror threat from Lebanon as well.

Israel's "activist" policy in south Lebanon can be expected to be a long-term one.

Jordanian Army Modernization Plan Detailed

TA2705140788 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE (Special May Supplement) in Hebrew 25 May 88 pp 12, 13

[Article by Reserves Brigadier General Aharon Levran and Major Rami: "A Small But High Quality Army"]

[Text] The Jordanian Army, especially the land forces, is considered the most modern and qualitative of all Arab armies. The various land forces have basically completed the reorganization plan outlined as a result of the Yom Kippur War. The main goal of this plan is the construction of a small, armored, and mobile army with great fire power.

The two armored divisions are equipped with excellent British tanks (Chieftains and upgraded Centurions), while the two motorized divisions are equipped with high-quality U.S. tanks (M60A1's and M60A3's). The Jordanian Armored Corps, which consists of about 1,000 tanks, was modernized and equipped with important

auxilliary systems (signal security night vision) which improve its night combat and firing ability. It was also equipped with advanced armor piercing ammunition.

Antitank capability improved significantly through the purchase of 24 Cobra assault helicopters, upgraded TOW missiles, the lighter Apillas antitank missiles (500 launchers), and 80 LAW [Light Antitank Weapon] missiles (about 1,000 launchers). The latter two were included, among other things, in deals with France and Britain in 1986 worth about $600 million.

The mostly mobile Jordanian Artillery Force received fire control computers and advanced range finding systems. The most interesting improvement in this force resulted from the purchase of about 100 Copperhead shells from the United States. The weapons of the special forces [not further identified] were also upgraded with the purchase of 12 Super Puma helicopters which doubled their combat air transport ability. The battle patrol and intelligence capability of the four armored and motorized divisions were also improved by establishing a reinforced patrol battalion. For the first time, the Jordanian Army procured, from Britain, combat engineering means. This engineering equipment included mine field breaching means as well as assault bridging equipment. The interesting feature of this equipment is its offensive nature.

The aerial defense system was improved by purchasing Soviet-made mobile missile systems. The Jordanians realized they could not rely on the U.S.-made static Hawk missile batteries, the supply of which was completed at the end of the 1970's. At the end of 1982, Jordan received the first Soviet SA-8 missiles which are equipped with an advanced detection, follow-up, and launching mechanism. Jordan later received SA-13 missile batteries (upgraded SA-9 missiles), which can serve as aerial umbrellas for armored forces.

Procurement, and the order of battle, further emphasized the modernization and improved quality of the Jordanian Army. Modern auxilliary systems, such as night vision (for tanks and antitank missiles), locating and fire control (for the Artillery Force), advanced ammunitions (for the Armored Corp and Artillery Force) were purchased and put to use.

The Jordanian Army today numbers about 90,000 soldiers. Most of these are career Army professionals, and the rest are regular servicemen. In 1976 the "flag service law" was introduced in Jordan, whereby every Jordanian youth serves 2 years and is then placed in the reserves. There are about 35-40 thousand reservists today.

In recent years, the Jordanian Army began organizing semi-military groups using high school students, reserves dropouts, university students, and others. These groups, called "the popular army," go through a concentrated training course which qualifies them to aid the Army in emergencies.

The Jordanian Army has a small air force, and a naval branch called the "coastal guard" with several fast ships equipped with machine guns. These ships, based in 'Aqaba, cruise the Gulf of Elat [Gulf of 'Aqaba] mainly for guarding purposes.

The Jordanian Army is deployed along the longest land border with the State of Israel, between the Syrian border and the Dead Sea. There are four divisions on this front, two of which are motorized and equipped with U.S.-made M-113 armored personnel carriers and M-60 tanks, and two armored divisions equipped with modern Chieftain tanks (called "Khalids") and upgraded Centurion tanks (called "Tariqs"). In addition, the order of battle includes a special forces brigade consisting of commando and paratrooper units, as well as the royal guard brigade.

The Army training continues to be characterized by defensive drills, with the offensive aspects restricted to counterattacks in a defensive framework. The training is carried out in battalion and brigade groups. There are also joint exercises, especially between the Air Force and special forces and the U.S. Army, which contribute greatly to promoting their operational ability.

The military pyramid is headed by King Husayn. He serves as the supreme commander of the Army. Subordinate to him is the general commander of the Army, Field Marshal al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir. The chief of staff, who is subordinate to the field marshal, serves as the commander of the land forces. The land forces include: four divisions, the core of the fighting force; the various forces; and the General Staff branches. The Air Force commander is subordinate to the chief of staff but is the most autonomous of the commanders.

The Jordanian Army's main goal is to defend the Kingdom and the Hashemite regime against enemies. The Army, however, could constitute, in one way or another, a component in an Arab war coalition against Israel.

In conclusion, the Jordanian Army is small, well-trained, armored, mobile, and equipped with advanced weapons possessing large firepower. Its weaknesses include incomplete power components, limited size, and lack of fighting experience.

Survey Shows Less Confidence, Shift to Right

TA2905104888 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 May 88 p 2

[Report by Le'a Levavi]

[Text] Israelis are less confident than they were two years ago about the country's long-term viability, according to a Dahaf survey conducted for the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University.

In the survey, which polled 1,180 Israelis from December 1987 to January this year, 89 per cent of respondents exhibited faith in the country's future, compared with 96 per cent two years earlier, Jaffee deputy director Yosi Alper said yesterday on Israel Radio.

"But we're still talking about close to 90 per cent," he said, "which is a very large proportion of the population."

Israelis have an almost mystical faith in the IDF, he added. "When asked who watches over Israel—God, the IDF, or others—the vast majority say the IDF (19 per cent said God, 61 per cent said the IDF)."

Data from the earlier Dahaf survey, which polled 1,172 people in January 1986, appears in the book National Security and Public Opinion in Israel by Tel Aviv University political science professor Asher Arian.

There has been a shift to the right on security issues in the last two years, Alper said, with more respondents saying the government's policies on the territories are too soft, and more favouring the use of nuclear weapons under certain circumstances.

But, in what seemed to be an inconsistency, two thirds favoured an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and expressd willingness to talk to the PLO, with half of them (one third of the total) willing to talk to the PLO without any preconditions.

Alpers said that only after in-depth computer analysis of the data, which will take a few months to complete, will it be possible to explain this apparent inconsistency.

Among the survey's other findings: 84 per cent considered U.S.-Israeli relations "very good" or "good"; 43 per cent justified spying on the U.S. to obtain information crucial to Israel's security; 40 per cent justified the U.S. spying on Israel to obtain information crucial to its security; almost two thirds said the Lebanon war was a "bad idea."

Briefs

Exports to Eastern Bloc

The United Kibbutz Movement is engaged in large-scale exports to Hungary, and through it to the entire Eastern Bloc. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik has learned that last year the kibbutzim belonging to this movement sold agricultural equipment worth $3 million to Hungary, and that exports are expected to double this year. Next week the United Kibbutz Movement will open a sales office intended for the Eastern Bloc; some credit will be provided by the Hungarians. [Text] [*TA2805070888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 May 88*]

Soviet Jews Dropout Rate

In May, a record number of dropouts was registered among Soviet Jews: of the 1,169 Jews who left the Soviet Union, only 110 arrived in Israel, constituting a 90.5 percent dropout rate. Since the beginning of 1988 some 4,695 Jews have left the Soviet Union, of whom 862 arrived in Israel, or an 81.64 percent dropout rate for this year. [Summary] [*TA0206045688 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Jun 88 p 4*]

Foreign Currency Reserves Rise

Israeli foreign currency reserves increased in May by $29 million and now stand at $5.3 billion. Our economic affairs correspondent says that the reason for this is that the private sector continues to convert foreign currency into Israeli shekels. This trend shows that the national economy is not expecting an imminent devaluation. [Text] [*TA0206045088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88*]

Persian Cocaine Seized

Some 250 grams of high quality Persian coke worth about $0.1 million was seized yesterday in the Druze village of Yirka in the western Galilee. Following intelligence information the police managed to seize the drug not far from where 1.5 kg of cocaine was seized last week. Since the Peace for Galilee War the village of Yirka has turned into a major base for drug smugglers from Lebanon who then distribute the drugs throughout Israel. [Summary] [*TA3105130688 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 May 88 p 14*]

Coke, Heroin Seized

Some 300 grams of heroin divided into thousands of units worth tens of thousands of dollars have been seized in the Haifa bay suburbs over the past 3 weeks. A well-known criminal was captured on Friday with a few dozen units of Persian coke in his possession. The man is suspected of running a well-organized network of drug sales. [Summary] [*TA3005045188 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 May 88 p 12*] Some 250 g of high-quality cocaine was confiscated in the Druze village of Yirka. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that 1.5 kg of cocaine smuggled from Lebanon was confiscated in the village last week. Druze religious leaders are concerned about the finds because their religion bans the use of drugs and cigarettes. [Text] [*TA3005045188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 May 88*] Tel Aviv District Court yesterday handed down a 7-year prison term to a 37-year-old former policewoman found guilty of selling heroin. Sara Sternbach from Holon was convicted of selling 15 units of heroin daily between December 1987 and 1 February 1988 at 50 shekels a unit. She did that together with two men. [Summary] [*TA3005045188 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 88 p A16*]

King Husayn Will Attend Arab Summit in Algiers

[SAWT AL-SHA'B 2 Jun]
JN0206083588 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jun 88 pp 1, 16

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Excerpt] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn has stated that he will attend the Arab summit conference, to be held in Algiers on 7 June.

In an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, his majesty said he supports any Arab summit aimed at unifying Arab stands and ranks. His majesty added: We will do our best at the summit to serve the march of our Arab nation and resolve all current Arab issues.

During a visit to the Jordan Electric Power Company yesterday evening on the occasion of the company's 50th anniversary, his majesty the king expressed pride in the high level of progress and development attained by Jordanian institutions. [passage omitted]

President Mubarak Telephones King Husayn

JN2705172588 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt telephoned His Majesty King Husayn last night following his excellency's return from the OAU summit which is holding its meetings in Addis Ababa.

The two leaders exchanged views on pan-Arab issues of common interest and the current situation in the region. His excellency the president congratulated His Majesty King Husayn on the Independence Day marked by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

AL-SIYASAH Cites Minister on Dinar Value

JN2705113388 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 May 88 p 9

[Excerpts] Amman—AL-SIYASAH has learned that a major part of the visit, which began yesterday, of Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of Jordan to Washington will concentrate on negotiations with the IMF and U.S. managements and institutions connected with development plans, programs, and aid.

Prince Hasan will discuss opportunities to expand financial and monetary cooperation, the possibility of obtaining loans, and development programs similar to those discussed and agreed upon during the crown prince's recent visit to Japan. [passage omitted]

In a statement prior to his departure for Washington, Jordanian Industry, Trade, and Supply Minister Hamdi al-Tabba' said the rise of the dollar was a temporary affair in the local market and that the dollar settling at 350-360 fils to the dinar does not mean the devaluation of the dinar but is a response to conditions of the free financial market.

Al-Tabba' said: The sudden rise in the dollar rate was not a result of rumors of a shortage in foreign currencies, but was due to speculation and fear of investors and financiers of the rise in the dollar. He said the Jordanian dinar is covered by a basket of foreign currencies, and therefore, it is wrong to link the Jordanian dinar to the dollar.

Al-Tabba' said that pegging the dollar at 350 or 340 fils and its rise to 360 fils does not mean the dinar is in danger. He recalled the 1970s when the rate of the dollar was 280 fils, while he added that in some years the rate was 420 fils. [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR on U.S.-Soviet 'Rapprochement'

[2 June]
JN0206072088 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Rapprochment at the Moscow Summit"]

[Text] Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement following the conclusion of his summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan is optimistic. For the first time, it implies rapprochement in the two superpowers' viewpoints regarding a political solution to the Middle East conflict.

Officially, Moscow and Washington have now agreed on the need to convene an international Middle East peace conference, although they disagree on the content, powers and participants in this conference. This isolates Israel, which officially and openly declares its rejection of this conference.

Undoubtedly, such rapprochement, which is rare between the two superpowers as far as Middle East issues are concerned, will somehow open the way for a breakthrough in current political initiatives, so that Israel's intransigent rejection of every peace sign that looms in the region will be stopped.

This cautious optimism implied in the CPSU general secretary's statement on the crisis of this region, will also weaken the strong polarization that characterizes the Middle East conflict. It will also prepare the climate for active Soviet initiatives in the region. The Arab countries welcome and hope for such a Soviet diplomatic move, which would complement the U.S. diplomatic move, which has long been trying unilaterally to solve the Middle East problem without detaching itself from the Israeli stand, characterized by extreme arrogance and stubborness.

The positivity and rapprochement regarding the Middle East problem, which were achieved in the Moscow summit, will give new impetus to the diplomatic activity,

currently moving in a vicious circle. This will lead to reviews of current stands and policies, and consequently to the adoption of some options that were long delayed over the past years.

Briefs

Information Directors Appointed

The Jordanian Cabinet decided yesterday to appoint Nasuh al-Majali secretary general of the Ministry of Information and Munir al-Durrah drector general of the Radio and Television Corporation as of 16 June 1988. [Text] [*JN2905140288 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 May 88 JN*]

Loan Agreement Signed

Jordan today signed an agreement with the Saudi Fund for Development [SFD] under which the fund will offer JD 3.8 million for financing a road project on the coast of Aqaba. The 26 km four-phase project of the Wadi al-Yitm road is to help development of industry in the coast of Aqaba. The loan agreement was signed by the minister of planning for the Jordanian Government and visiting SFD Deputy Chairman Muhammad al-Suqayr. The Saudi fund had contributed about JD 89 million through 14 loans to the financing of several projects in Jordan in the sectors of road, education, electricity, industry, and agriculture. [Text] [*JN3105183588 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 May 88 JN*]

U.S. Envoy's Motorcade in Shooting Incident

NC0206122488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1120 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] As the motorcade of John Kelly, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, was proceeding through the Al-Salumi area at 1300 today, his escorts opened fire to facilitate the motorcade's passage. A car belonging to the Northern Al-Matn Emergency Force [Twari' al-Matn al-Shimali] was passing through the area at the same time. The motorcade continued on its way and when it arrived in Al-Judaydah the escorts were still firing. Personnel of the Emergency Force opened fire, unaware of the reasons for the shooting. The exchange of gunfire continued until the motorcade reached the Antilyas area. A car in the motorcade was hit. An official in the U.S. Embassy has told senior security officials that the shots fired in both cases were not targeted at either side. Rather, it was a coincidence.

Al-Huss Condemns Incident

NC0206131788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] A security source has denied that U.S. Ambassador John Kelly or any of his aides were wounded during the incident that took place in the Al-Judaydah area this morning. He stressed that Ambassador Kelly is in his embassy office in 'Awkar and that the rumors that he or any of his aides were wounded are false.

In the meantime, Ambassador Kelly contacted Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this afternoon and briefed him on the ramifications of the incident. Al-Huss expressed his denunciation of the incident. He consulted with the ambassador on Lebanon's moves at the United Nations and the Security Council regarding actions to which Shab'a and the Al-'Urqub area are being subjected. Ambassador Kelly affirmed that the U.S. Administration is interested in this issue and disagrees with what has happened there. He said that the U.S. Administration is exerting efforts with the Israeli occupation authorities to enable the deportees to return to their homes and to stop Israeli practices in the area.

Hizballah, Syrian Clash in Ba'labakk 31 May

NC0106110688 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] According to security sources in Al-Biqa', a clash took place between Hizballah gunmen and Syrian occupation army personnel near the Ba'labakk Government House yesterday afternoon. The sources added that the clash occurred when the Hizballah elements refused to stop at the Syrian checkpoint in the area.

Amal, Hizballah Incident in Suburb; 2 Wounded

NC0106194488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Hizballah has accused Amal gunmen of opening fire on six Hizballah members driving a car 20 meters from a Syrian checkpoint in the suburb today. Two Hizballah men were wounded, a third was kidnapped, and the remaining three took shelter with the Syrian soldiers, Hizballah said.

For its part, the Amal Movement said that some Hizballah and Amal members had a verbal dispute in the Al-Shiyah area this afternoon which developed into an exchange of fire. Due to its eagerness not to cause any misunderstanding, the Amal Movement handed those involved in the incident over to the Syrian troops, it declared.

Amal Releases 45 Palestinian Detainees

NC0106162188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] At noon today, the Amal Movement freed 45 Palestinians it has been holding since the camps war. Al-Hajj 'Atif 'Awn, official in charge of Amal's organizational affairs in the South, and Abu 'Ali Hijazi, the social services official, supervised the release.

Missing Belgian Doctor Believed Still in Camp

AU0106162588 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Brussels, June 1 (AFP)—A Belgian doctor reported missing in southern Lebanon since May 21 is probably still in the Palestinian refugee camp of Al-Rashidiyah near Tyre, the Belgian foreign ministry said Wednesday.

A ministry spokesman said several persons, including Palestinians, have reported that Dr. Jan Cools is still in the camp and is being held by the Fatah Revolutionary Council, a Palestinian splinter group headed by Abu Nidal.

He said it was "likely that Dr. Cools has not left the camp," where he had been working with members of the Norwegian humanitarian group Norwac.

Dr. Cools, 32, was reported missing after he left the Norwac clinic for Tyre, 83 kilometers (51 miles) south of Beirut. There has been no claim of responsibility for his disappearance.

The Abu Nidal group has claimed the abduction of five Belgians, members of the Houtekins family who were seized along with a French woman and her two children as they were on a private cruise in the Mediterranean November 8.

In Beirut, meanwhile, a Norwac official said Wednesday that the organization would withdraw its 20 foreign workers from Lebanon within a week in the absence of any news of Dr. Cools.

The organization has urged all Palestinian organizations represented at the refugee camp, as well as the Progressive Socialist Party headed by Druze leader Walid Junblatt, the Popular Nasirite Organization and the Syrian Army command currently deployed in West Beirut, to help locate the physician, she said. [passage omitted]

Group Claims Responsibility for Katyusha Attack
NC0106140788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The pro-Libyan Arab Revolutionary Change Organization [Munazzamat al-Taghyir al-Thawri al-'Arabi] has claimed responsibility for firing five Katyushas at the town of Metulla, in northern Israel, at dawn yesterday.

Israeli Tanks Attack Hizballah Villages
NC0106112288 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 01 Jun 88

[Text] Rashayya, Lebanon, June 1 (AFP)—Israeli tanks pounded for eight hours two villages in southeast Lebanon considered strongholds of the pro-Iranian Hizballah movement, forcing residents to flee, police said here Wednesday.

No casualty toll was immediately available in the overnight bombardment, carried out from within Israel's self-styled "security zone" north of the Lebanese border.

Units from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia reportedly joined in the attack.

Residents of 'Ayn al-Tinah and Qilyah, two Shi'ite Moslem villages in the Al-Biqa' Valley about 100 kilometers (63 miles) southeast of Beirut, fled to the nearby town of Mashgharah, police said.

The communities are close to Maydun, an abandoned village used by Hizballah as a military base until it was seized and razed by Israeli forces a month ago.

Meanwhile in Tyre, security sources reported that 30 Israeli troops entered and searched for five hours Tuesday the Sunni village of Kfar Hamam, 115 kilometers (72 miles) south of Beirut in a section of the "security zone" patrolled by Norwegian United Nations troops.

In similar operations last month, Israeli troops seized a teenage girl from Kfar Hamam and two residents from the nearby village of Al-Shabbariyah after spotting painted slogans supporting the anti-Israeli Lebanese National Resistance Front.

Hubayqah Accused of Building 'Terrorist Network'
NC0206061188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Excerpt] In light of the increasing Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs and the heightening of dangers from Syria with the approach of the presidential elections, Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces, has called for Arab and international sponsorship of the presidential elections. He urged the Arab summit conference that will take place in Algiers to give priority to the Lebanese issue, so it will no longer be just a Syrian responsibility, but an Arab one. He stressed that the upcoming elections should be held under an Arab and international umbrella.

Attorney Paqraduni described Syrian Information Minister Muhammad Salman's threat to obstruct the presidential elections as a clear warning of Syria's intention to exacerbate the situation.

In an interview with France's International Radio, he said: It is not right to accept the Syrian argument that the Syrian Army should be deployed in West Beirut and the Lebanese Army in East Beirut, as if West Beirut's security is part of Syrian security and only East Beirut is part of Lebanese security. Paqraduni stipulated that in order to establish administrative Beirut the Lebanese Army should be deployed there and a new government be formed.

The deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces disclosed that Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party cooperated in sending a booby-trapped car to Al-Ashrafiyah in East Beirut through one of the crossing points in order to cause an explosion, inflict a large number of casualties, and create a sense of frustration in the eastern areas.

During a meeting yesterday, the Lebanese Front received security reports about a terrorist network set up by the Hubayqah group and Syria. Members of the network have been arrested and have confessed to attempting to assassinate Deputy Michel Sasin and carrying out bombings in the eastern areas. [passage omitted]

President al-Jumayyil Will Not Seek Second Term
NC0106060488 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has affirmed that he will not run for a second term in the upcoming presidential elections, even if the Constitution says he must. He pointed out that the president is the judge among the Lebanese groups. The president noted that although coexistence looks difficult to attain, divorce is quite impossible. This came in a statement published by the Montreal newspaper LA PRESSE. President al-Jumayyil maintained that his projected reform plan stipulates that the powers of the executive authority should be vested in the ministerial council.

Algerian President Phones Al-Asad on Summit

JN2905132888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid this morning. The telephone conversation dealt with the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Algiers as well as issues of mutual interest.

Al-Asad May Not Attend

JN0106121688 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 May 88 p 1

[Text] Damascus—According to diplomatic sources in Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has informed Algerian Chadli Bendjedid on the telephone that he will not attend the emergency Arab summit if Egypt's membership of the Arab League is restored.

The sources said that in President Hafiz al-Asad's absence Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will represent Syria at the summit.

DPRK Envoy Holds Press Conference in Damascus

JN0206071588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus—Pyon Yong-nip, envoy of DPRK President Kim Il-song, has lauded Syrian-DPRK friendship, whose foundations were laid down by the two great leaders, Hafiz al-Asad and Kim Il-song, in the welfare and interests of both peoples in the two friendly countries.

Speaking to journalists and newsmen at a press conference this evening, he reiterated his country's absolute support for Syria's just struggle against imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes. He said: The Korean people consider the Palestinian Arab people's militant cause their own and also follow the Palestinian struggle with great interest.

Pyon Yong-nip said that his visit to Syria was successful, fruitful, and constructive and will contribute further to enhancing bilateral relations. He commended the great, important achievements of Syria thanks to the wise, historic leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic.

He also expressed his profound thanks to Syria—party, government, and people—for supporting the Korean people's cause regarding independent and peaceful unification [of Korea].

Pyon Yong-nip asserted that the DPRK will do its utmost in the future, just as it did in the past, to ease tension in Korea and achieve a peaceful unity through dialogue and consultation.

CSSR National Front Delegation Meets Officials

Greeted by Qaddurah

JN2805132988 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah this afternoon received Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, and his delegation. Muharram Tayyrah, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus attended.

After exchanging words of greetings and welcome, the head of the delegation conveyed the greetings and wishes of the chairman of the Czechoslovakia Federal Assembly to Qaddurah, who accepted them with thanks and requested that his reciprocal greetings be conveyed.

Discussion then revolved around the most important regional and international issues of joint interest and stands on them. Discussion also dealt with relations between the two friendly countries, including parliamentary relations and efforts to promote them continuously.

In this regard, the assembly speaker valued Czechoslovakia's stands supporting and backing just Arab causes as well as the joint struggle in confronting hostile forces to achieve international peace and security. The People's Assembly speaker then reviewed the most important aspects of Syria's continued development under President Hafiz al-Asad in all fields, including democracy, its constitutional institutions, and the People's Assembly—its tasks, activities, and relations.

He also talked about fruitful, constructive cooperation and versatile bilateral relations built on the bases of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two friendly countries. He affirmed the need to exchange delegations, visits, and expertise to serve issues of joint interest.

The head of the delegation expressed his happiness and that of the delegation over their visit to Syria, the development and progress he witnessed during it, and the welcome he was accorded. He affirmed his country's great support and high appreciation for the Syrian people's liberation struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad as well as for Syria's huge efforts to build a solid material basis for development and defense.

He also appreciated Syria's distinguished role in confronting the aggressive forces' conspiratorial challenges against this sensitive region of the world.

He referred to his country's constant stand on the Middle East issue, calling for complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the establishment of the Palestinian people's right to self- determination and their independent state on the soil of their homeland.

Sign Friendship Agreement

JN2805194288 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] A final session of meetings was held this afternoon between the Progressive National Front [PNF] delegation headed by Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president of the Republic and deputy chairman of the PNF; and the Czechoslovak National Front delegation headed by Tomas Travnicel, deputy chairman of the Front's Central Committee, at the PNF's headquarters.

During this session, the two sides continued discussion of the political developments on Arab and international arenas, and the role of each of the fronts in the development processes in the interests of the general objectives of their peoples. Their viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed.

The two sides signed a 3-year, renewable friendship and cooperation agreement.

Comrade Tomas, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, expressed his positive impressions and high appreciation of Syria's developments, progress, great achievements and big, important regional and international role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

He asserted his country's firm stand in supporting the just struggle of Syria and the Arab masses to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the national, inalienable-Palestinian Arab people's rights and to confront the Zionist and imperialist designs, which aim to impose hegemony and create divisions in the Arab world.

Dr Mashariqah thanked the head of the Czechoslovak delegation for his friendly feelings toward Sryia and the solidarity and support of the CSSR toward Arab causes.

He asserted that Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to build power in all fields, confront all Zionist and imperialist forces, and achieve the Arab masses' goals of unity, freedom, and achievement of just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Received by Al-Zu'bi

JN2905131788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi received at 1200 today the Czechoslovak National Front delegation headed by Comrade Tomas Travnicel, deputy chairman of the Front's Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were Muharram Tayyarah, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Discussions ranged included Arab and international developments and the CSSR and Syrian national fronts' contributions to the process of construction and development as well as their role in advancing the lot of their peoples and popular causes around the world.

Talk With Al-Ahmar

JN2905140088 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, before noon today conferred with the Czechoslovak National Front delegation led by Comrade Tomas Travnicel, deputy chairman of the Front's Central Committee. Present at the meeting were Muharram Tayyarah, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command, and the CSSR ambasador in Damascus.

They discussed the pioneering role of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party in society and state affairs through the national fronts in Syria and Czechoslovakia. They also stressed the need for exchange of expertise and experience between the fronts' organizations in the friendly countries.

Also discussed were the internal building process in Syria and the CSSR, Lebanese developments and Syria's pan-Arab role in helping the Lebanese overcome the hard times they are experiencing, global peace efforts, endeavors to ward off nuclear war, disarmament, and Arab and international developments, particularly the Palestinian uprising and the need to back it.

The sides emphasized the need for an effective UN-sponsored Mideast peace conference to work out a just, lasting peace and secure withdrawal from the occupied Arab land and the national rights of the Palestinian people including self-determination and statehood.

Comrade Tomas Travnicel reiterated his country's support for Arab causes in general and the Palestinian cause in particular and lauded the progressive, nationalist line of Syria led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed his appreciation for the CSSR'S supportive stand on the just Arab struggle against Zionist aggression to regain usurped land and Arab rights.

Depart 30 May

JN3005115788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] A Czechoslovak National Front delegation under Comrade Tomas Travnicel, deputy chairman of the Front, left Damascus at an early hour this morning following a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Progressive National Front Central Command.

Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, and a number of the Front's Central Command members led those who saw the delegation off at the airport.

Libyan Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives
JN2905134188 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Brother 'Imran Hammud, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and assistant foreign minister in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus today heading a delegation of the Libyan Foreign Ministry to hold talks on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest to both fraternal countries.

Assistant Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakkur, Director of the Arab Homeland Department Mustafa 'Imran, and a number of ministry officials received the delegation at Damascus International Airport.

Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Urfali, head of the Libyan Relations Bureau [Embassy] in Damascus, was also there to receive the delegation.

Al-Shar' leaves on 'Cordial' Visit to Japan
JN2905125388 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Damascus, 29 May (SANA)—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for Tokyo this morning on an official and cordial visit to Japan in response to an invitation from Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

Rajiv Gandhi Will Pay Visit To Syria 4 Jun
JN0106122588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pay an official visit to the SAR as of Saturday, 4 June 1988. Mr Gandhi will be accompanied during the visit by Mrs Gandhi; Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs; and a number of senior officials.

Paper Cited on Attempts To 'Divert' Summit Goals
JN0106084988 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Rabin's Statements, Shultz' Tour, and the Extraordinary Summit," AL-BA'TH says: Before U.S. Secretary of State George Shutlz' tour of our region, scheduled to begin next Friday, enemy war minister Yitzhaq Rabin answered several questions when he said, the day before yesterday, that Shultz' tours and initiative are useless and that there is no chance of their success.

So, what is the point of these successive visits by the U.S. secretary as long as Israel, the only side that refuses to respond to the international resolutions to establish a just and lasting peace in the region, announces frankly that there is no hope of progress through Shultz' tours and initiative toward required and aspired peace?

AL-BA'TH adds: Any move, regardless of its source, that does not take into consideration the Palestinian Arab people's rights to self-determination and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state on the national Palestinian Arab soil will undoubtedly be useless.

This is in addition to reiterating that the successive U.S. moves, represented by Shultz tours, are within the framework of cheating and circumventing attempts that the U.S. Administration makes every time it finds its ally, Israel, at an impasse.

As is clear, Shultz' tour takes place a few days before the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers. As announced, this summit will focus on a major issue which might be the only topic, namely, how to support the uprising in the occupied homeland.

However, what is being raised here and there heightens our concern because some sides seek to divert the summit from the major objective for which it will be convened. This, undoubtedly is serious, and in fact very serious.

If, God forbid, this happens, then it will be a painful blow to our Palestinian people, their struggle, and sacrifices, and consequently a great service to Israel and the United States.

Damascus Radio Reiterates Stand on Lebanon
JN0106142588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Every word said in Syria on Lebanese affairs and developments creates great interest in Lebanese political circles. Each party and faction deals with Syrian statements in light of their own principles, objectives, and stands.

Meanwhile, Syria's stand on Lebanon is crystal clear. This stand does not tolerate any misinterpretation. President Hafiz al-Asad defined this stand on many occasions. He said: Syria's decision is to support Lebanon and help the Lebanese brothers end the odd situation in Lebanon, preserve the unity of land and people and Arab affiliation, achieve national reconciliation, liberate the Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation, achieve reforms to guarantee justice and equality for all Lebanese and close the gaps through which the enemies infiltrated and led Lebanon to the present situation.

Syria's stand is in harmony with Lebanese national interests. It constitutes a common denominator among all nationalist Lebanese seeking an effective, stable, and united Lebanon in its Arab environment which provides all Lebanese with justice, equality, security, stability, and tranquillity. The Lebanese can rely on the principled Syrian stand in resolving their national crisis and in achieving national reconciliation which will lead to a national solution to guarantee Lebanon's unity and its Arab affiliation, liberate its lands, and achieve the necessary reforms.

Every honest Lebanese faction can rely on Syrian assistance because Syria does not differentiate among the Lebanese factions. Syria looks at all Lebanese interests which do not contradict Syria's national and pan-Arab interests. As much as this or that Lebanese faction is close to or far away from the national Lebanese interests, these factions will be close to or far away from Syria.

As President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed, Syria does not have ambitions in Lebanon. Syria does not want, has not tried, and cannot try to replace Lebanese authority or exercise any act of Lebanese sovereignty. Syria's assistance stems from humanitarian, fraternal, national, and pan-Arab grounds and is a response to an official and popular Lebanese request and to appeals by Lebanese citizens who are exhausted by the odd situation and whose blood was shed and resources dispelled by the bloody seditions and frivolous fighting.

Any Lebanese who does not wager on the Israeli option and who does not associate himself with interests contradictory to national Lebanese interests, will find support in the Syrian stand—a strength for national reconciliation and a large positive factor in the Lebanese situation.

The attempts to cast doubts about the Syrian stand on Lebanon only come from those who wager on the Israeli option or those who run after illusions of divisions, fragmentation, sectarian states, unrealistic calls, and who want the odd and illegitiamte situation to continue.

The Lebanese issue is the responsibility of the Lebanese in the first place. Nobody can evade this responsibility or the duties it entails. Nobody other than the Lebanese can be held responsible for the failure to resolve and tackle the crisis in a national way.

The Lebanese nationalists, who are eager to safeguard Lebanon as a united Arab homeland free from Israeli occupation and from all shortcomings that created the crisis, are called upon to work for a national accord and solution, abort all maneuvers and plots to keep Lebanon fragmented and divided, and create the necessary political and security atmosphere for the developments [al-istihqaqat] that are going to happen.

When the Lebanese move toward the path of national reconciliation they will find that Syria and all Arabs, who see in Lebanon coexistence, Arabism, and the effective Arab role, are standing on their side.

National accord will obstruct the road of those who wager on the Israeli option and those who view Syria and Israel on an equal level in light of their external connections which are contrary to the national unity, the united Lebanon, and Arab Lebanon.

When the nationalist Lebanese close their ranks, Lebanon will not turn into a base for imperialists and Zionists or a passage for them to Syria and the Arab states. And those who wager on Israel, fragmentation, divisions, and civil war will never have hope to reach the presidency of Lebanon.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Meets With Italian President's Envoy

LD0106200688 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] In his office this morning Esteemed President Najibullah of Afghanistan met with B. Bottai, a special envoy of Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy and secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meeting Bottai handed a message from the Italian president to Esteemed Najibullah. They also discussed the successes of the national reconciliation policy and the Afghan Government's measures aimed at implementing the Geneva accords, and at Afghan-Italian relations.

At the end of the meeting, the Afghan president handed Bottai his reply message addressed to Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

Pardons Italian Journalist

LD0106202888 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Text" of Najibullah message to Italian President Francesco Cossiga]

[Text] Your Excellency Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy:

First of all, on behalf of the Republic of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan I would like to express my good wishes to you. We received your letter, in which your good wishes and those of your government and the people of Italy were expressed, through your special envoy Bruno Bottai on 1 June 1988.

We value the Italian Government's readiness to participate in helping to ensure that the Geneva agreements on peace in Afghanistan are successfully implemented and to reduce problems in the region and in the world.

We hope that Your Excellency and the Government of Italy, which enjoys prestige and credibility in the international arena, will not withold its help and cooperation in aiding the implementation of the Geneva agreements, which is a role of international peace.

The Republic of Afghanistan is resolutely determined to totally respect the specific and balanced guarantees of the Geneva agreements on the political solution to the situation around Afghanistan and to ensure peace and stability in the country and in the region, and it expects similar behavior from other concerned countries.

I strongly believe that if the Geneva agreements are properly implemented the Republic of Afghanistan and its people will be ensured a peaceful life, and an end to the bloodshed through national reconciliation.

This policy was proclaimed in January 1987 and meets the interests of all classes, levels, and social groups, and broadens and strenghtens the bases of the coalition government with the participation of various forces in Afghan society, based on a multiparty system from the political point of view and multibased system from the economic point of view.

As a loyal member of the United Nations which follows a policy of neutrality, nonalignment, and free judgment in international affairs, the Republic of Afghanistan is profoundly interested in improving relations with the Government of Italy. There is no reason why relations between our governments and people do not develop.

In response to your deep wishes for an improvement in relation between the Republic of Afghanistan and Italy, and respecting Your Excellency's request and the public opinion of Italy, I pardon Fausto Biloslavo, a citizen of Italy, who was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for committing an act in contravention of the laws of the Republic of Afghanistan, under Decree No 293 dated Jawza 1367 corresponding to May 1988.

Once again I renew my wish for and belief in the expansion and strengthening of friendship between our peoples and governments and I would like you to accept my compliments.

With regards,

[Signed] Najibullah, president of Afghanistan

UN Informed of Pakistani Violation of Accords

LD0106191488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry coordination office with the UN good offices mission reports Memorandum No 10 of the Republic of Afghanistan concerning Pakistan's violation of certain paragraphs of Document 1 of the Geneva Accords.

The memorandum specifies the date, place, and form of the violation and demands that a report on the first assessment of this violation and on the results of other violations—to which attention has been drawn in previous notes—be handed over to both sides for assessment so that the necessary measures may be taken.

Najibullah Scheduled To Visit Cuba 'Soon'

FL0106124888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of Afghanistan, will visit our country soon at the official invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Najibullah Approves Constitutional Council Decree

LD2905095388 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] A department within the presidency reports that Decree No 290, dated 28 May 1988, has been approved by Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan.

Decree on the Establishment of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Afghanistan:

In compliance with statutes, legislative documents, and international treaties, the Constitutional Council shall be set up in accordance with Article 122 of the Constitution. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and eight [as heard] members who shall serve for 6 years.

The following have been appointed: Waheb Safi, chairman; Muhammad Akram Abqari; Muhammad Salim Majaz; Muhammad Taher Borgay; Muhammad Esma'il Qasemyar, Muhammad Ha'il; 'Abdul Hadi Qarizadah, General Muhammad Hashem; and Amanullah Mawj as members.

[Signed] Dr Najibullah, president of Afghanistan

BAKHTAR Profiles National Assembly Chairmen

Biography of Senate's Habib

LD0106110588 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0430 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Chairman of Senate—Biography"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR—Dr Mahmud Habib s/o [son of] Muhammad Sayyed born in Kabul in 1927. He was graduated from Isteqal [name as published] secondary school in 1945. He continued his studies in France from 1945 till 1959 and obtained his PhD in literature and human sciences in France.

He was governor of Kapisa in 1965 and governor of Konduz Province in 1967. He was minister of information and culture in 1969.

He was the governor of Kabul, Vardak and Lowgar Provinces from 1979 till 1982. He was appointed as scientific adviser and care-taker of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Afghanistan in 1982.

Dr. Mahmud Habib is a candidate academician and member of the Academy of Sciences as well as member of the Executive Board of National Front.

Dr. Mahmud Habib is married and he has five children. He was elected as chairman of the parliament upper house in a session of Senate held on May 30, 1988.

Biography of House's Abawi

LD0106102788 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0424 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Chairman of House of Representatives—Biography"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR—Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, s/o [son of] Nesar Ahmad born in an intellectual family in 1931 in Kabul. He was graduated from the faculty of law and political sciences in 1956 and was admitted as lecturer at that faculty. He obtained his PhD in public law in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1962. He worked as a governor of Takhar, Lowgar, Parwan, Laghman and Jowzjan provinces from 1964 till 1973.

He was appointed as president of local organs of the state power and administration department in 1981. He worked as a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Committee for Planning from 1982 to 1983.

Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi was appointed as chairman of the Kabul city council of National Front in 1985 and at the same time he carried the post of chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission of Kabul City.

He was elected as a deputy to the House of Representatives in the National Assembly in 1988. Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi is married and has four children. The parliament's lower house elected him as its chairman on May 30, 1988.

Government Operations Against Rebels Reported

'Extremists' 'Crushed'

LD3005180088 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] The BAKHTAR military section reports that another group of extremists was crushed yesterday in Wazah Khwah district, Paktika Province. As a result of the operation several of the extremists' hideouts were destroyed and 50 mines, 4 assorted weapons, and 2 boxes of ammunition were seized from these criminals.

Another report says that a convoy carrying weapons and ammunition for extremists who intended to pass through the villages of Sorkh Rud district, Nangarhar Province, was recently uncovered with the direct cooperation of the local people and was destroyed by armed forces personnel.

As a result of this activity in Gazak and (Brina), regions of that district, the convoy guards were crushed and the enemy's weapons and ammunition were destroyed.

A report form Faryab Province states that yesterday an extremist group was crushed in the suburbs of Meymaneh city, and four of their hideouts were destroyed.

A report form Kapisa Province says an extremist terrorist group that was attempting to attack the residential areas of the peaceful people of the Shir Khan Khel village, Kuhestan District, during the night and to rob the people's property has recently been crushed by the country's Armed Forces and a quantity of their weapons and ammunition were seized by the security forces.

300 Opposition Members Surrender

LD3105082488 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Kabul, May 30, BAKHTAR—An armed opposition group numbering three hundred persons, headed by Khasa Dar [name as received] laid down their arms in Jowzjan Province recently.

Our military reporter writes that the elders and a large number of Jowzjan inhabitants welcomed the group in a gathering. In a function held on the occasion in which the group leader on behalf of his people expressed his readiness for insuring peace and tranquility in that province.

Explosives Discovered in Kabul

LD3106165788 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] In cooperation with our patriotic people, the country's Armed Forces today foiled a treacherous plot in Kabul city by the extremists, the enemies of peace and stability.

According to a report by BAKHTAR's military section, [words indistinct] 5 kg of an explosive substance which had been placed in Mirways Maydan park and intended to cause a tragic incident in a popular area in Kabul city, was foiled at 1630. It was quickly discovered with the direct cooperation of the local people.

General 'Ulomi Discusses Armed Forces Status

PM0106104688 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 May 88 p 16

[Interview with General 'Abdul Haq 'Ulomi, head of the PDPA Central Committee Armed Forces Department, by Francois Cremieux—date, place not given]

[Text] In diplomatic circles here, the talk is all of a future or imminent battle for Jalalabad, a city situated to the east of Kabul on the road which leads to Peshawar, in Pakistan.

There is much interest in the 11th Division stationed in that region. This 3,000-strong unit is the one to which the Soviets, whose troops have completely withdrawn from the area, are handing over the bases which they have abandoned.

The diplomats add to this fact the crack security forces deployed around Jalalabad and deduce from their presence that a decisive confrontation is being planned. After the capture of Kabul—which was probably called off at the last minute—the capture of Jalalabad by the rebels is now in the cards.

General 'Ulomi, head of the PDPA Central Committee Armed Forces Department, listened to me calmly.

"Our soldiers," he replied, "do not think that the war will end just because the Geneva agreements have come into force. The counterrevolutionaries are increasing their action, and we are taking steps to maintain peace. We are not ruling out any possibility. There may be indiscriminate shooting, the explosion of mines, and so forth, which are common occurrences, but there will not be any direct confrontation. When we asked the Soviets for help, we already had forces in Jalalabad. Since their departure, our troops have been increased tenfold."

[Cremieux] Is this also true of other danger zones and where are these zones?

['Ulomi] Konarha, Paktia, Zabol, Paktika, Qandahar, all the provinces which adjoin the Pakistani border, have areas of tension.

[Cremieux] What about the Iranian border?

['Ulomi] We are taking precautions, but the situation there will be calmer. The current campaign of slander focuses on the idea that if Afghanistan is no longer "defended" by the Soviets, its regime will collapse.

Remember, I told you 2 years ago that the Afghan Armed Forces would be able to defend the homeland after the Soviets' departure. You will be able to observe this. We have a quantitative superiority and a huge qualitative superiority over the armed opposition groups.

[Cremieux] You have withdrawn from the border zones and have completely demilitarized them. The rebel gangs will establish themselves in those zones.

['Ulomi] Yes. Some are already established, and they regard it as "their" victory. They are even trying to set up military bases there.

[Cremieux] Does this mean that they will control those areas?

['Ulomi] Certainly not, because these are territories belonging to free tribes and those people do not like foreign elements establishing themselves on their land. When we established military posts on those borders, the tribes left and went either into Pakistan or into the interior of Afghanistan.

It is therefore not our Army that the gangs will have to face but the free tribes. The latter have weapons which are as modern as those of the counterrevolutionaries. Our army is prepared to help them as soon as they request help.

Since 27 December 1980, 90,000 oppositionists have rallied under the terms of the cooperation protocols, including 48,000 after 15 January 1987—the date of the cease-fire. Indeed, a total of 100,000 have rallied round, 52,000 since the cease-fire. The only difference is between groups which rally en masse with their leaders and other, smaller groups whose support we cannot announce for security reasons.

[Cremieux] Can you confirm that 14 of the 30 provinces now have no Soviet troops in them?

['Ulomi] Yes. The Provinces of Farah, Nimruz, Balkh, and Jowzjan and all the cities and regional capitals, 165 districts, and 2,000 villages out of 21,000 are peace zones where the state exercises its power without our military presence being required. Another 11,000 villages are under our authority with a police force or self-defense militia.

[Cremieux] That leaves 8,000 villages which the opposition controls.

['Ulomi] Not exactly. The opposition carries out spasmodic military activity in them. The enemy cannot station its forces permanently in a village because they would be detected. They come and go. Moreover, a number of villages are empty and have been abandoned by their inhabitants.

[Cremieux] It is said that in Afghanistan more than one-third of the inhabitants form a kind of third force which is awaiting the result of a final confrontation before making up their minds.

['Ulomi] In my view, the imperialist forces, the Peshawar extremists know the real balance of forces. Let them make their threats. We will defend the revolution's achievements and, first and foremost, the reconciliation policy. Peace will surely come.

Briefs

Soviet Artists Awarded Medals

This afternoon Esteemed Najibullah received popular Soviet composer and singer Yusef [name indistinct] and a famous singer of that country, Mrs Edita Pyekha, in the presidential headquarters. During this meeting Yusef [name indsitinct] was awarded the Red Flag medal and Mrs Edita Pyekha was awarded the People's Friendship medal. Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and Haydar Mas'ud, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee were present. The award of the medals had been approved by the Presidential Office of Afghanistan. [Text] [*LD3005203888 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 30 May 88 LD*]

Qandahar Governor Appointed

Afghan Defense Minister Muhammad Rafi' yesterday introduced Nurol Haq 'Ulomi, governor of Qandahar Province, to the officials of state offices, party and social organizations, elders, and representatives of the people. [Excerpt] [*LD2805012588 Kabul Domestic Service Pashto 1530 GMT 26 May 88*]

India

Gandhi To Visit Syria, FRG, U.S., Hungary

BK0106155588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will pay an official visit to Syria, the Federal Republic of Germany, New York, and Hungary from the 4th of this month. According to an official announcement in New Delhi today, Mr Gandhi's 3-day visit to Syria will begin on Saturday. He will later go to West Germany for 3 days before reaching New York on the 8th of this month.

The spokesman said India attaches great importance to Mr Gandhi's address at the special session on disarmament where he will present his vision of a nuclear weapon free and nonviolent world. From New York, the prime minister will go to Hungary on a 3-day official visit.

Ziaul Haq's Moves To Dissolve Assembly Noted

BK3005035488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] In Pakistan, a caretaker government will be installed today. President Ziaul Haq, who dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed the cabint yesterday, said that elections will be held within 3 months. These decisions were announced at a press conference in Islamabad soon after the return of Mr Junejo from his foreign tour.

General Ziaul Haq also announced that his scheduled visit to China stands postponed. He said the National Assembly Election in 1985 after 9 years of martial law has failed to achieve its objectives. Reports say the president's announcement came as a complete surprise as new elections were not due for another 2 years. It is also reported that Prime Minister Junejo was not consulted or informed in advance about the dismissal of the cabinet.

The country's leading opposition leader, Mrs Benazir Bhutto, has given a conditional welcome to President Ziaul Haq's move. She said that elections should be free, fair, and impartial. She also said her Pakistan People's

Party's participation in the elections would depend on the rules governing the elections and on whether the voting will be held on a party basis.

Clashes Between Police, 'Terrorists' Noted

9 'Terrorists' Surrender

BK0106161588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Nine hardcore terrorists surrendered to the police in Punjab today with their arms and ammunition. The surrenders took place before the district police chiefs in Ludhiana, Bhatinda, Faridkot, and Amritsar. According to an official spokesman, these terrorists were wanted in connection with a number of crimes.

Six persons were gunned down in separate incidents today. Three terrorists shot dead two guards of a nationalized bank at village Mudki in Ferozepur District this afternoon. Some terrorists opened indiscriminate fire killing four persons at village Kotla Barangarh in Amritsar District.

The police today questioned the general secretary of the SGPC, Mr Mal Singh Ghuman, in connection with cases against the terrorists who surrendered in Amritsar recently. The director general of Punjab police, Mr K.P.S. Gill, said Mr Ghuman has not been arrested.

5 Killed, 23 Injured

BK0206031088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, 5 persons were killed and 23 injured by terrorists in separate incidents last night. In Jullundur District, 3 persons were killed and 15 injured when some terrorists opened indiscriminate fire on a crowd outside a liquor vend in village Bilga. In another incident in the district, two persons were gunned down and five seriously injured when terrorists opened fire at a cold drinks factory in village Shankar last night.

In Ferozepore District, three policemen, including an assistant subinspector, were injured when some terrorists ambushed a police patrolling party near village Marhian.

Curfew 'Completely Lifted' in Aurangabad

BK0106034488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] In Maharashtra, the indefinite curfew in Aurangabad City has been completely lifted from this morning. The curfew was imposed in the city following large-scale violence on the 17th of last month. The situation in the city is peaceful since last week.

Iran

Majlis Speaker Named Acting Commander in Chief

LD0206110388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 88

[From the news headlines]

[Text] At the request of the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, forwarded to the imam of the ummah in a decree, Imam Khomeyni has appointed Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the post of acting commander in chief of the armed forces.

The degree of the imam of the ummah to Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani notes the direct confrontation of the world-devouring United States with Islam and Iran, as well as the coordination of the East and the West with regional reactionaries in their fight against the Islamic Revolution aimed at halting Islam's victory. The decree states: At the suggestion of the esteemed president, I appoint you as the acting commander in chief, with full authority.

In the decree, the imam of the ummah points out that the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers are duty-bound to place all their resources and policies at the service of the needs of the war. I ask the esteemed people of Iran, and also the military and security forces, to exercise their revolutionary patience and steadfastness in resisting with force the plots of global arrogance. Be assured that victory awaits the steadfast people.

Musavi's News Conference on Elections, Economy

LD3105201188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 May 88

[News conference by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi with unidentified correspondents; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Musavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the imam of ummah and the martyr-nurturing nation. Following the elections to the latest session of the Majlis, this is my first news conference and in truth I am having an interview as well as a conversation with our dear and revolutionary people. However, I decided to say a few words regarding the topics important to our country and nation. If the correspondents have any questions later, I will do my best to answer them.

My address deals with the Majlis, the elections, national economy to which I will briefly refer, as well as to the war, the most important issue for our country. These three topics will be the most important focus of this address, but of course some peripheral issues may also crop up. As far as the elections are concerned, it is sufficient to say that they took place under a special set of circumstances created for us on the international level, and at this sensitive juncture of the revolution they were (?imperative) for us. We must define the meaning

of the election as the readiness of the system of the Islamic Republic to undertake any hardship in order to establish legal requirements ensuring the system's durability and continuation, and for the sake of safeguarding its sacred values. During the course of the elections, the thought occurred to us: When there is a war, we have problems that have been imposed on us from beyond our borders. Therefore, should we hold elections or not? His holiness the imam had the last word in this issue.

Now that the elections are over, we can say that the security of our system is based on such legal requirements. It is such conditions that separate our system from the destiny of individuals. We remember the horrible massacre of the party headquarters and the martyrdom of great ones such as martyr Bahonar and Martyr Raja'i. None of these events affected the destiny of our revolution, because the revolutionary organizations had been established [words indistinct] of the minigroups, attacks of international oppression, and similar matters.

A system achieves permanency through the establishment of its legal organizations and if they are ignored, then that system can be endangered. Therefore, the establishment of legitimate organizations within the country, the most important being the Majlis, is among the objectives of a system guided by revolutionary leadership which contemplated this issue in a thorough manner, and our nation understood the importance of this. They came on the scene, the elections were held, and, as the leadership had defined a direction and recommended a policy in this respect, people showed their preference—the improvement of the conditions of the oppressed and of all areas of leadership of the Islamic Republic's system. When we say defense of the oppressed, we mean that our political and economic policies, our positions on various issues in the world, abroad as well as at home, should be based on the interests of the oppressed classes, who shoulder the main burden of the revolution. This can ensure the continuation of our revolution, and fortunately this attitude has strongly succeeded today. God willing, it will bring good news to the Islamic Republic's system

The guidance offered to the Majlis by his holiness the imam, is very important, particularly because—aside from this important and fundamental policy of defending the oppressed—the solution of the issues of administration, which should be considered one of the problems of the revolution, is among the most important issues that the Majlis will have to consider. Administrative complications and problems, as we know, are the result of regulations and laws that we have inherited. We have already made considerable changes in this respect. However, it seems that we need more activity in this respect.

I, as a member of the serving government and a mere public servant, would like to say that if the Majlis helps the government in this respect, then the government can make great strides. We have always believed that organizational issues, interorganizational issues, small issues within the administrative branch should be put in the hands of the government. And as indicated in the message by his holiness the imam, the Majlis should discuss major issues and strategic lines in order to have the greatest effect on the direction of our country's destiny. This can create changes that, God willing, we may see in the future. In any case, we consider this election a victory for our system. [passage omitted]

Following the elections, everyone should be united and all walks of life from all over, at the Friday prayers, in organizations, those present on the scene, to merchants and ordinary workers, all these brothers should unite fraternally and consider the discussions before the elections as a natural issue which shows the growth of a nation. If we did not have freedom, we would not have had such discussions. This was stated in the Majlis, Our brothers and sisters across the country know that one of the advantages of such elections is an increase in the number of voters, not only in the east and west, but in all the areas of our country where the oppressed live, where there is little development because of the previous imperial policy. These areas showed a considerable increase in number of ballots. I went to Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province, and it was said over there that voting had increased by 24 and 25 percent. The people there realize these elections affect their political and economic future. They consider themselves part of the system and are aware of the effects of their participation in political and economic affairs. This is an honor for the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and I am certain—and the statistics indicate—that our country is unique in this respect, not only among the Third World countries, but possibly in the world. [passage omitted]

The second issue I would like to discuss is the economic condition of the country. The economic condition of the country is always debated in the media and among the people because they thinking about their livelihood, earnings, and life in general from an economic viewpoint, which is only natural. I would like to say a few things about this. We have some problems and shortcomings, and the government has never tried to deny this. However, considering the maturity of our dear people and their political awareness, we can very easily say that our national economy, which was extremely dependent, underwent a massive change after the revolution and is now capable of managing the country despite the war and the pressures that, according to the oppressive powers, can break any country. This is the epic-making point to which the people are contributing and which should be mentioned. A book is published every year on the political and economic status of various countries. Our country had been compared with indices mentioned for other countries. From those books we know that the index is biased, as they look upon our revolution with disfavor.

When we look at Third World countries, we see that some of these countries have $30 billion, $40 billion or

$80 billion or even $520 billion in foreign debts. Our enemy, which is supported by all the oppressive forces and the world's credit systems, has around $80 billion in foreign debts. We have debts totaling some $800 million and we wish to say this: In all our long-term loans we do not have any amounting to $800 million, despite all the differences we have with other countries over our post-payments and over what they owe us; this has been miscalculated. You work it out. Look at the the Iraqi regime's $80 billion debt, even though it has access to Saudi petrodollars and the banking system, and everyone is trying to help them in order to pressure the revolution. And then look at our debt. We are not getting help from anyone, and we consider this the sign of the revolution's power. We consider it a sign of the might of our economy. In order to manage our own country and the war, we have not gone begging to any power in the world. This is reason for our nation to be proud. We must remember this when we are under any kind of pressure. We have put behind us the begging style that was imposed on our nation by the imperial regimes and that the international oppression imposes on all nations.

We call our economy, in one word, powerful. It does not mean that we no longer have shortcomings and shortages. I want to say that when the structure of a nation's economy can resist the harshest economic pressures seen in the course of the past 50 years, then I call it a powerful economy. We do not get any aid from anyone for our war or for our finances or consumer goods. I should immediately add that the main reason behind such capability is the people themselves. It is their patience, their understanding, their awareness, and the changes in their pattern of consumption. I occasionally see criticism, justifiable criticism, in the media. We did not completely change the pattern of consumption after the revolution, and I should say the pattern has changed, although it may not be to the extent of the lofty goals of our revolution. However, it is not as if it has not changed, and this has enabled us to stand on our own two feet.

In any case, such hardships we might experience are for the sake of ensuring our independance and ensuring that our economy will not become an appendage of the world economy. [passage omitted]

We gradually begin to see the effects of this, as well. I am certain that the developments taking place in industry, the new aspects of our national resources, would not have happened had we been in comfortable circumstances or receiving assistance from oppressive governments. If we want to be considered a first class, independent, and free power in the world in the future after a lengthy period of being ruled by oppressive powers, then we will have to accept that such hardships are necessary in order to allow us to be innovative, assess our own resources, and manage the country.

I do not believe that in the future, after we have left such pressures behind us, when we look back at our past, we will realize that the obstacles created for us have been crossed, such as when our oil resources and oil exports were under pressure. Our industry, our resources have been under pressure in various ways, whether in financial credit matters at the international level, in spare parts, or techonology. We have had all these and I spoke about the developments taking place regarding the (?extraction) from mines in our country. [passage omitted]

We have tried to undertake specific policies in this respect. As far as essential and sensitive goods are concerned, the government, using the extensive responsibilities granted by his holiness the imam, carried out a number of effective policies. In general, the difference is that after these responsibilities were delegated, government-controlled goods experienced a drop in inflation on the indices, which is very different from goods not under government control. We have no intention of bringing everything under government control, only all essential goods.

I am saying this because there have been letters and articles in the media about shortages. There have been discussions in our press, radio, and television. The government knows which goods are available and which are not, knows the pressures in this respect, and we are not unaware of these shortages. However, as I am in the presence of these dear, toiling, and informed brothers who play a major role in informing the people and who are representatives of the press and media, I feel that under such circumstances it may be necessary for our nation to be told that some of our neighbors who are supported by the powers of oppression, who are not at war, who have access to international finance systems, along with many Latin American countries, have rates of inflation in triple digits which increase daily, while our inflation is at about 70 percent. In our country all this has been checked. It is completely incredible to the world when compared with such figures, considering the existence of war, for a country to have the power to deal with the situation so well. [passage omitted]

This is something rarely seen in economic analyses, but should be mentioned here. The Foundation for the Oppressed has an annual budget of 700 billion tomans. This is a controlled budget in the service of the people and the government and follows the system's principles. I should insert parentheses [preceding word in English] here. The Foundation for the Oppressed is an organization considered by all groups and individuals as one well established in the system, not continually being uprooted and handed over to others. This is an organization that serves the oppressed, and since the beginning of the revolution tens of billions of tomans have been allocated directly for the service of the oppressed, and funds are still being generously allocated. There is also an economic organization for the service of the oppressed. Of course, there may be other questions pertaining to other economic issues, on which I can elaborate further if asked, when we have more time. Another issue, which I referred to, is the war, our main problem and one which

I should tell our dear nation and the mass media about. Of course, his excellency the imam set the guidelines in his recent message. He has always said it. The guidelines in connection with the war are clear. What I should tell the people is we must never forget, whatever the circumstances, the aim of those who ignited the fire of this war. At all times their aim is to destroy our Islamic Revolution, which is not a regional revolution, but has roots in the hearts of more than one billion world Muslims. Their aim is to destroy this revolution while it is blossoming, to prevent revolutionary institutes from growing, to prevent its expansion, to prevent it from growing. This aim is still being pursued. [passage omitted]

It is therefore natural for the pressure to continue. However, the spearhead of this pressure against us has been the war. The war has had its ups and downs. [passage omitted] In wars, beyond the issue of occupying lands or winning or losing a battle, the most important issue, which is the aim of the enemy and that of those defending themselves, is whether ideals and principles are forgotten and forsaken or not. If principles ignored, the war is lost. If they are upheld, the war is won. [passage omitted]

The principle is the will to succeed, to resist. A nation must not die. Something was said recently, the stupid U.S. defense secretary said it, which in fact shows the reason for the resistance of our nation and the pressure from outside. He came to the Persian Gulf, which belongs to the regional countries, and said that to solve the problem of Iran, we must uproot the Iranian nation. That is their aim. Even during the monarchical regime, they wanted to uproot the nation. They thought they had succeeded. After the revolution they did their best to destroy our nation, our sphere of influence, our reputation, our history, our movement, our lives, and our freedom. In the face of this determination by world arrogance, victory is our nation's, despite a shortage of facilities, and being alone in the world, by relying on God and making up its mind to resist—this, in itself, is victory. If our voice is heard in the world today, it is because of this resistance. [passage omitted]

Four factors play the most important parts in the war: the financial factor, psychological and moral factor, the regional factor, and the time factor. As far as financial issues are concerned, we have been under considerable pressure. I believe that we have successfully put the main pressure behind us. This pressure was aimed at completely freezing us in the war and curbing our ability to operate. First of all, it aimed at stopping our arms production, our production of ammunition and bullets. Thus, as a result of the dependent nature of our economy we would have had a crisis in our economy leading to the collapse of the system. We are subject to aggression and animosity, we have withstood it and are able to produce at home the majority of our own weapons and ammunition for the fronts. Even if we were under the most severe arms boycott—an impossible feat these days, as we have contacts with so many countries—they tell us that should such a decision be made they will maintain their contacts with us, I should say because of their own interests not ours.... [sentence incomplete as heard] Even if all the access to the country was restricted, an impossible assumption, and nothing reached the country, I announce here and now that our factories and manufacturers—who have grown despite all the pressures—around the country and even in small provinces have the ability to supply the needs of the fronts. The system has created this power through training its managers, managers within this Hezbollahi nation, in order to control important economic factors. I have already mentioned this regarding the issue of inflation and distribution.

Of course it is possible, if the financial pressure is enormous, for us to be forced to get loans and we may be forced to fast and endure hardships, but we consider it the kind of hardship that the allies of his holiness the prophet, blessings be upon him, had to endure in early Islam. [passage omitted]

There is the question of the attitude towards the war, the psychological aspect. If we speak with one voice, if everyone holds the opinion expressed by his graciousness, the imam, that the fate of the war will be determined on the battlefronts. And if our press, our media, our officials, our government, and our Majlis are all united on this issue, our nation will possess this attitude toward the war. Our nation is hostile to oppression, it has a fighting character—a courageous character, and it has demonstrated this. If you consider the length of the revolution, you will see this character has been amply demonstrated up to now. This factor is to our advantage.

The same thing applies to what we say. Our enemy, who is equipped with all psychological resources, and its mass media and propaganda machinery try to conduct propaganda on the enemy's behalf, to boost his morale. If we look at the situation of the enemy, then surely there are some people who are behind his soldiers and forces. It is a method of a police state to drag them to war. However, as for our people, look at their ranks, look at the Mobilization Corps, look at the IRGC, look at the armed forces. We have a self-reliant attitude which springs from the attitudes expressed by the people and by Islam. This is our greatest investment. This factor is to our advantage if we safeguard it and mobilize it.

The other issue is the territorial one, the population issue. We have a population of 52 million, we have a large land mass that has vast resources. This territory may be subjected to threats here and there, but it is so vast and has so many resources and has such a large population that if we look at the war from a long-term perspective, victory lies ultimately with this people on the condition that we preserve the principles. This is how it is, again, in comparison with our enemies and enemy. [sentence as heard]

Moreover, if we can utilize the time factor, it will be to our advantage. The Islamic Revolution is a revolution that is not in the process of atrophying, but of expanding its influence. If yesterday the chants of "God is great" were raised in Tehran, in Yazd, in Tabriz, in any city of our country, in our universities, today it is also being raised in Jerusalem, in North Africa, in mosques, everywhere. In the entire Islamic world this slogan is being raised. Thus, it is a phenomenon in the process of expansion and is becoming widespread. I have mentioned this before. There was an exibit in Tehran 2 years ago by the brothers from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance on works that have been written on Islam and the Islamic Revolution during these past 2 or 3 years. Thousands of topics and details were covered; and this issue is becoming quite widespread. This shows that it is a serious phenomenon in the history of mankind. [passage omitted]

We must bear in mind the slogan, that same slogan of his graciousness the imam—even if we engage in war for 20 years, we will stand steadfast—and in accordance with the saying of the leader of the martyrs of our Islamic Revolution, the late Beheshti—if war comes to all our cities, we still will not fear and we will fight on until we inflict military defeat on our enemy.

If we take this attitude, then all these factors are to our advantage. Our economy is moving toward greater independence, our territory is vast, we have the capacity to be more productive, and time is on our side. There is not a shadow of a doubt about this. It is enough for us to take note of what is happening beyind our borders, the great body of literature being issued in the world in and around Islam. We must also pay attention to the issue of the preservation and continuity of the revolutionary character and attitude in our country, a unique attitude. [passage omitted]

Today, we have arrived at a stage where we have the power to turn into an independent country, and we have done so. We also have the power to become an independent voice in the world, and we can, in this connection, have an effective voice in the world so that our children, our nation will not live under the boots of the masters beyond our borders and of bullies. In this way they will be free, will fulfill and realize their talents, and will take their future into their own hands. All these things are bound to the question of our ability at this juncture to endure and tolerate hardship. This is, in reality, a consequence of not having suffered hardship in the past. In reality, it acts as an investment that our nation makes at this juncture for the future of its children and for the nation as a whole.

Do we want to see in the future an Iran that is once again a servant of the United States? An Iran born of the West, of the East? An Iran that feels ashamed? Just like all those countries that are under another country's domination, that are looked on as servants or as taking orders from this or that power, is this that we want to become? We want to be free. We want our universities, our economy, our mines and oil, our attitudes, our culture and history to be in our own hands, in the hands of our own nation. If we want to choose this, if we want to choose freedom, if we want to choose Islam, if we want to choose our national interests, then we have to go through this stage with steadfastness and resistance. When our nation chants the slogan "War, war, until victory," this victory means the victory of these values. This victory is for all the latest generations that who will judge our deeds.

Perhaps in all of our history there has not been such a se of conditions wherein a generation or several generations have had to sustain such great pressures and have been confronted with so much responsibility and such a mission. Today, the existing generation of our nation is faced with certain sensitive, history-creating, and important circumstances. There will always be discussion about this period and judgment will be passed as to how this nation approached these issues. [passage omitted]

God willing, we are sure of the preservation of this same spirit, these same values, with a view to the future to which I have referred. Our enemies try to take away our future, they try to limit our view to the present. Our enemies try to force us to focus on today's problems. We have to look to the future together. We have to look at our past and examine it. The imam graciously said: Our nation has not lost anything. This is truly the case. The only things we have lost are captivity, destruction. What we have achieved at the very least is pride in resisting the arrogance of today's world. Our nation has found this power, united, and has acquired this spirit. [passage omitted]

Does the decision of the nation stand, does it want to remain steadfast? If it does, we will say that time is on our side; that is, everything is to the advantage of our nation. And if it does not remain steadfast, then if we ever achieve victory, this victory can be easily lost. Due to the faith of our nation and the faith its people, we hope, God willing, that in the end final victory will be ours, and our foreign policy, our economic policy, and all our policies are really dictated by the same spirit of relying on Islam and that all those who serve all over the country will have faith in and rely on this. I shall end my remarks here. I am sorry that it became a bit lengthy. I had not talked for some time, and now that I had this (?opportunity) and am now at the service of you dear ones, you can now question me.

[Correspondent] Excuse me, Mr Musavi. You mentioned all the significant points. I would like to ask a question on the retribution law in the country, which was implemented earlier but unfortunately has gradually tapered off, and inflation as risen. Could you please tell us what the government is doing in this regard?

[Musavi] The state retribution laws went through preparation and preliminary stages. It was then said that there were some minor problems, which were resolved. In Note 25 of the Majlis bill, the government's powers in this connection have been reduced and the government is dutybound to respect supervision of the judicial system. This does not mean there is lack of coordination and cooperation between the government and the judicial system in this respect. We are grateful to the judicial power for its cooperation and coordination with the government. We are currently in the process of resolving this problem to find out what the ultimate fate of this issue is. This does not mean the bill is not being implemented now, but this has created a slight problem in the work of the inspectors, close supervision of the work, and expansion of the plan. On the other hand, it has made it difficult for the executive officials to implement this bill. The note has made the bill a bit shaky and we are in the process of resolving this problem, God willing, with the cooperation of our dear brothers in the judicial system and the brothers in the three branches. In view of the powers delegated by his holiness the imam in this regard, God willing, a solution will be put forward to enable the government to go back and implement the bill.

[Correspondent] My next question is about the Third Majlis. In view of the fact that the Third Majlis has convened, what is the timetable for its work?

[Musavi] After formation of the presidium, the government should present its members to the Majlis within 2 weeks. We imagine that the presentation ceremony will take place before the deadline, God willing. The government will introduce its members to the Majlis to get a vote of confidence and, God willing, we shall get an answer as soon as possible.

[Correspondent] Mr Musavi, when will the cabinet [words indistinct].

[Musavi] It is still early to talk of this, but in my capacity as a humble servant of the Islamic Republic's Government, I have tried to curtail the section so that there are not too many laws on powers of (?departments). Our view is that one of the principles on which we rely is that we should maintain what (?we have).

[Correspondent] In your meeting 2 days ago with the commerce minister regarding the nationalization of foreign trade, he said that the government is prepared in all ways for this. wHat is your esteemed opinion on this issue?

[Musavi] Foreign trade bills were presented in the time of the Martyr Bahonar. This bill encountered some difficulties. [passage omitted] We hope these problems can be resolved with the help of the councils. It does not seem improbable that they will be speedily resolved. In the next year we may, God willing, be able to have another (?similar) bill.

[Correspondent] As for [words indistinct]. Could you tell us something about Iranian-French relations? At what stage are they?

[Musavi] Iran and France—being ready to resume relations—are scheduled to have talks. At this stage there are no new developments.

[Correspondent] Has the matter of (?$3 billion) been settled?

[Musavi] They do owe us a sum, and we will pursue this matter. [passage omitted] The country's future and its foreign currency requirement is to be discussed. That is, the government's oil revenues for the next 10 years, from the year 1978 to 1988. [as heard] They said that the government would require $40 billion revenue from oil. They added that 4 billion rials [monetary unit as heard] would be the maximum revenue from nonoil sources. That is, they had to rely on $36 billion of oil revenue. Of course, you realize that such forecasts might increase due to inflation. At the same session, the annihilated shah said that they required much more money. We must realize that the rate of population growth at that time was small and the government was backed by international monetary funds to keep it afloat. We had the highest rate of population growth in the world after the revolution. Our present population is over 52 million. We must bear in mind the immigration of the Afghans, a problem which did not exist at that time.

The most important problem is the cost of the revolution and expenditure for the war. We managed the budget for the year 1986-87 with $6 billion of oil revenue. Compare these $6 billion with the $40 billion in revenues. The current figure in the Majlis for all the country's expenses, including the war and other issues, is, in round figures, about $10.5 to $11 billion. If we compare the $11 billion with $40 billion and add the extra burden of a bigger population, the revolution, and the war, we realize that without a fundamental change and economic transformation in the country, we would not have managed to continue our resistance and struggle. This is a fact that I am trying to communicate, in a nutshell: We have problems, and criticisms are justified.

We realize we have not fulfilled all the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution. I do not wish to justify anything in this connection, but we should realize these gains have been achieved in a country subjected to pressure from every direction. I say decisively that the enemies are trying to destroy this revolution by economic and other means. Whereas this revolution has managed to exist by relying on its internal resources. At the same time, the way is being paved daily for a brighter future. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Musavi, I have a question about the war. What is the reason for the latest enemy moves?

[Musavi] We can give different reasons for the enemy moves, the most important one being the concurrence of these moves with the intensification of pressure upon us in order to force us to compromise. These activities are in line with the extraordinary U.S. move in the Persian Gulf. We must juxtapose these moves and analyze them. What our task is at this stage is the question: We should watch these moves and remain alert to see what changes have occured; and we must see what is the cause of greater moves. As I mentioned, we must remain committed to our own principles. That is, we must remain committed to the continuation of the war and we should interpret these ups and downs from a wider outlook until we can neutralize all the recent problems, God willing.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Musavi] You are welcome.

Velayati Meets UN Chief, Others in New York

LD0106131888 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 1, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati now in New York for the UN conference on disarmament met and talked with UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar Tuesday Afternoon.

Velayati told the UN chief that identification of Iraq as the aggressor is the first step for a peaceful ending of the Iraq-Iran war.

He criticized the UN and Security Council for needlessly quibbling over Iraq's deployment of chemical weapons when decisive action was called for.

Velayati said even since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 612 on banning of chemical weapons the Iraqi regime on several occaions has used toxic weapons. A report on renewed Iraqi use of poisonous weapons was submitted to the UN chief on May 19, Velayati said, adding that failure of the UN in dealing with such violations is not justifiable.

Iran's foreign minister protested UN silence on U.S. aggression against Iran in the Persian Gulf and stressed that Iran is for security of the Persian Gulf and has always welcomed any constructive proposal for easing tension in the region.

On pressure exerted on Iran by the U.S. and by a number of Security Council members he said that the Security Council has not taken a firm stance against such policies and against U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Perez de Cuellar assured Velayati that international bodies will not sit silent towards use of chemical weapons and added that approval of Resolution 612 which he said is the first direct Security Council reaction should be regarded as a positive step in this direction.

Meanwhile Velayati met and talked with a number of foreign officials Tuesday evening among them Tanzanian leader, and foreign ministers of India, East Germany and the Netherlands.

In talks with 'Ali Hasan Mwinyi, Tanzanian president the Iranian foreign minister said that international organisations were expected to take serious measures to make Iraq discontinue its use of chemical weapons.

More on the Iraqi-imposed war Velayati stressed the need for punishment of the aggressor. The two also discussed the situation in Afghanistan, Namibia and aggression of South Africa against African Frontline countries.

In talks with his Indian, East German and Dutch counterparts issues of mutual interest, formation of an impartial committee to identify the aggressor in the Iraq-Iran war and bilateral economic and political cooperation were discussed.

Velayati is to address the UN session Wednesday afternoon.

Assails 'Silence' on Toxic Gas

NC0206081588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has described the indifference of the United Nations to the chemical bombing of Sardasht as the cause of the heinous atrocity subsequently perpetrated by the Iraqi regime in Halabjah. He warned the people of the world that the latest Security Council position on this crime will soon result in the extensive use of chemical weapons to annihilate humanity in all parts of the world.

According to the Central News Unit, Mr Velayati, who was speaking at the special UN disarmament conference session in New York, elaborated on the outcome of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime in Iranian residential areas. He said the banning of chemical weapons was the most important obligation of the disarmament conference and called on the session to take a position against this dangerous international phenomenon, pointing out that the United Nations is the most appropriate and suitable organization to do so.

Our country's foreign minister stressed the need for the implementation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol. He called on the Security Council to carry out the necessary study for the implementation of Resolution 612 and to take a firm position against the Iraqi regime's indifference to the contents of this resolution and its repeated use of chemical weapons, 10 days after the approval of this resolution. He asked the council to refrain from mere slogans and abandon its inertia. Regarding the silence of the United Nations on the crimes of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, which are a clear violation of the decisions and

resolutions of the organization, Velayati said: With incredible audacity, Iraq continues its use of chemical weapons as part of its proclaimed policy in the imposed war.

Referring to Iraq's use of chemical weapons on more than 254 ocasions, Mr Velayati continued: Powers that overtly or covertly supported the antihuman Iraqi regime are accomplices in this crime, and their obstructionism, which is hindering the United Nations in performing its obligations, is a blow to all human communities. Eventually a time will come when countries which are not safe from such weapons will be forced to retaliate and soon we will see many more Halabjahs all over the world. Therefore, it is hoped that, in view of Iraq's insistence on using such weapons, and its acknowledgement of their purchase and use, the UN Security Council will condemn Iraq directly and vehemently and take immediate, decisive, and drastic steps to ban the sale of materials for producing chemical weapons and to inspect chemical installations in Iraq.

He added: The Persian Gulf is unfortunately one of the regions which has, because of Iraq's policy of spreading the war, attacking shipping, and dragging other countries into the conflict, become a victim of the domineering aims of the great powers. U.S. military forces and their allies bore down on the Persian Gulf in violation of Clause 5 of Resolution No 598 which they themselves had adopted. Under the pretext of the safety and protection of this international waterway they brought increasing instability to the region. Losses inflicted on oil installations amounting to enormous sums have been imposed on the regional countries. The responsibility for this falls entirely on those who are pursuing their ulterior motives by supporting the elements of tension on the pretext of ensuring security in the region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly stated it will not permit the Persian Gulf to become a playground for the superpowers and it is to the advantage of international peace and security that this area be free from all kinds of rivalry and the presence of foreign forces. The security of the Persian Gulf is the responsibility of the littoral states alone. The Islamic Republic, which has the longest coastline, desires peace and stability in this waterway more than any other country. The Islamic Republic hopes this session will show a serious sense of responsibility with regard to future developments in the Persian Gulf and will take effective steps in maritime disarmament.

Reportage on Visit of GDR Justice Minister

Arrives in Tehran 29 May

NC2905053788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Mr Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, arrived in Tehran at the head of a delegation this morning for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Mo'ayeri.

The Central News Unit reports that in an interview with the unit's correspondent at the airport, Mr Heusinger said: It is an honor to be in this friendly country. These visits show the firm and strong relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the GDR, because continuous meetings with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran will deepen our relations and lead to more cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

Discussing the objectives of his visit to our country, Mr Heusinger said: Mankind today faces a serious danger; it is being threatened by nuclear weapons. We believe exchanging views and holding talks on universal peace and disarmament, as well as on improving the world situation, greatly help mankind. We also believe these meetings benefit not only our two countries but also contribute to improving the world's political atmosphere.

First Round of Talks

LD2905163788 Tehran IRNA in English 1452 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 29, IRNA—Visiting Deputy Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic (GDR) discussed Tehran-Berlin ties and regional and international issues in the first rounud of talks with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri here today.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, Heusinger called for expansion of mutual ties in different fields including political, economic and cultural areas. "GDR officials pursue the third joint economic commission with keeness," he added.

Heusinger, condemning the use of chemical weapons in Iraq-Iran war, stressed that his country will employ all its efforts to ban deployment of the toxic gases in the future. There should be non-chemical areas like nuclear-free zones in the world, he said.

In reply, Mo'ayeri praised the GDR outlooks concerning regional and international issues and said Iran accounts on its relations with East Germany as "long-standing ties".

Mo'ayeri said Iran is willing to live with her neighbours in peace, but noted that if the aggressor (Iraqi regime) is not punished, peace will never return to the region.

Iran has time and again insisted on establishment and activity of the committee for identifying the aggressor party as the first step towards implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 598. "While the U.N. chief has accepted the proposal," he noted, "the Iraqi regime and its supporters obstruct its implementation, like the U.S. and NATO forces who have broken Article 5 of the resolution with their military presence in the Persian Gulf."

Elsewhere, Mo'yeri referred to Iraqi regime's wide-scale use of chemical weapons against Iran and its own people, and said chemical warfare is no less dangerous than nuclear weapons. He also thanked Berlin for its clear condemnation of chemical use, and its proposal for non-chemical areas.

Heusinger, heading a delegation, arrived here this morning for a three-day visit.

Meets With Industries Minister

LD2905191088 Tehran IRNA in English 1757 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 29, IRNA—Minister of Industries Gholam Reza Shafe'i discussed with Deputy Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic (GDR) Hans-Joachim Heusinger the ways of promoting mutual economic ties, here today afternoon.

In the meeting, Heusinger expressed his country's readiness to broaden relations with the Islamic Republic in the fields of chemical industries, cement and flour factories, railways, and machinery. He also said establishment of long-term bilateral economic ties is one of the aims of his visit to Iran. The German minister said his country carried out all its undertakings concerning imports of non-oil goods from Iran.

The Iranian minister said in response that meetings between officials of the two countries have helped improvement of mutual relations in economic and industrial fields. Shafe'i said Iran follows certain policies in countering enemy plots, including attempts to lower the oil prices, adding that these policies which include barter exchange could prepare a suitable ground for the expansion of Tehran-Berlin economic relations.

Shafe'i who is also head of the Iran-GDR joint economic commission re-extended an invitation to the GDR ministers of foreign trade Gerhard Beil, and heavy machinery and equipment, Hans-Joachim Lauck.

Discusses Ties With Besharati

LD3005092088 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 30, IRNA—The visiting Deputy Prime Minister of East Germany Hans-Joachim Heusinger met with Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati here Sunday afternoon and discussed expansion of Tehran-Berlin ties and international issues.

Both sides stressed that exchange of visits by officials of the two countries helps further strengthening of bilateral relations. The forthcoming visit to Tehran of the East German prime minister and foreign minister were also discussed. Heusinger arrived in Tehran Sunday morning for a three-day official visit.

Confers With Counterpart

LD3005102688 Tehran IRNA in English 1019 GMT 30 May 88

[Excerpt] Tehran, May 30, IRNA—The visiting deputy prime minister and minister of justice of East Germany, Hans-Joachim Heusinger met with Minister of Justice Hasan Habibi, today.

The two sides reviewed the Iraqi-imposed war from legal point of view. They also agreed that human rights are trampled upon by imperialism and condemned the role of global arrogance in expanding narcotics trafficking networks throughout the world.

Arms race and nuclear disarmament in the world were among other topics discussed in the meeting. [passage omitted[

Received by Khamene'i

LD3005193188 Tehran IRNA in English 1848 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 30, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i today strongly lashed out at the U.S. and other imperialist countries for their aggressive and expansionist policies in different corners of the world. He said the Islamic Republic of Iran has "bravely and powerfully" stood against these arrogant policies. "The entire world knows today that we have never retreated before the U.S. and will never do so," he stressed in a meeting with the visiting East German Deputy Prime Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger.

Heusinger conveyed to the Iranian president "the warm and sincere greetings" of his East German counterpart Erich Honecker and briefed Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i on the "positive outcome" of his talks with Iranian officials.

Heusinger who is also justice minister of the German Democratic Republic, arrived here Sunday morning at the head of a delegation upon the invitation of Deputy Premier 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri.

Emphasizing on the common viewpoints of the two countries regarding various issues, the GDR deputy premier expressed hope that mutual ties between Tehran and Berlin would further expand. He also voiced the concern of his country's officials over the present tension in the Persian Gulf region which he admitted was a consequence of the U.S. military buildup in the region.

President Khamene'i also thanked Heusinger for the kind message of Honecker and stressed that bilateral relations between the two countries must be strengthened.

Speaking on the U.S. adventurism in the region, Khamene'i who also heads the Supreme Defense Council stated that it is a "hostile and traditional" policy of oppressive governments to fan the flame of wars in various points of the world. "We have always opposed this policy, however," he reiterated.

The SDC chief said the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf region is a threat against peace and regretted that NATO states had joined Washington in this "hostile move."

"The Islamic Republic of Iran has acted with patience and self-possession against Washington's adventurous moves in the Persian Gulf region but the U.S. must know that the powerful and determined nation of Iran will at no cost tolerate America's show of power and will respond to any aggression... with elements of power we possess."

In conclusion the Iranian president urged all peace-loving and anti-imperialist states in the world to condemn this "impudent U.S. action" which he said is aimed at disturbing tranquillity in the region.

Meets With Sports Official

LD3005185988 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 30, IRNA—Visiting Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Hans-Joachim Heusinger met with Deputy Premier and Head of the Physical Education Organization Ahmad Dargahi here Monday.

During the meeting, Heusinger called for expansion of Tehran-Berlin ties, particularly in the field of sports.

In response, Dargahi briefed the GDR deputy premier on progress of sports in Iran and successful athletic tournaments held during the Ten-Day Dawn (Feb 1-11, 1987), marking the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Holds Talks With Musavi

LD3105122688 Tehran IRNA in English 1211 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 31, IRNA—Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Hans-Joachim Heusinger, currently here on an official visit, met with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Tuesday.

In the meeting, also attended by Deputy Premier for Political Affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, Musavi referred to the GDR's stress on nuclear disarmament and said the production, storage and use of chemical arms is no less dangerous than that of nuclear weapons.

The premier, pointing to Iraq's extensive use of chemical arms in its eight year old war with Iran, termed the Baghdad regime's chemical attack on Halabjah as the worst crime of its kind. Over 5,000 innocent people were martyred and some 7,000 others wounded in Halabjah on March 18, when Iraqi planes deployed chemical substances in revenge for the Kurdish townspeople welcome to Iran's Muslim combatants who liberated the Iraqi town in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province two days earlier (March 16).

Musavi also regretted that silence of international bodies on the Halabjah genocide has prepared the ground for further use of toxic gases in the world. European countries and international organizations by keeping silence on the repeated use of chemical arms by the Iraqi regime have actually threatened the existence of European people, Musavi said. "If one day the people of Europe had to wear masks to be immune of effects of toxic gases it would be because of their present indifference towards Iraq's repeated deployment of chemical weapons," he said.

"We believe that alongside the struggle for nuclear disarmament a campaign against production, storage and use of chemical arms, must be launched simultaneously," Musavi told Heusinger. The Islamic Republic strongly supports any step taken to ban the use of chemical arms, the premier said.

Referring to the futile efforts of the U.S. to eliminate the ideals of the Islamic Revolution, Musavi said the revolution's foundations are getting stronger each day against Washington's wishes.

In response, Heusinger said that his country is concerned about the Persian Gulf crisis. He said foreign intrusions in the region will only heighten tension and that the task of solving regional issues is within the capacity of Persian Gulf states. The GDR deputy premier also condemned the use of chemical weapons.

Final Talks With Mo'ayeri

LD3105184788 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 31, IRNA—Iran has time and again announced its firm stance against the Zionist regime, and supported Palestinian struggle against the Qods occupiers, Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri told his East German counterpart here today.

During his last round of talks with Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Mo'ayeri welcomed withdrawal of the foreign forces from Afghanistan and expressed Iran's support for popular measures by Nicaragua, Cuba, Mozambique and Angola, while condemning the apartheid policy of the South African regime.

Mo'ayeri said Iran carefully follows peace measures by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) especially regarding nuclear disarmament. "We attach importance to a peace conference which is to be held in GDR in the near future," he added.

Also, referring to Tehran-Berlin common outlooks concerning regional and international issues, Mo'ayeri said these outlooks call for further expansion of mutual ties between the two countries.

In reply Heusinger termed his talks with Iranian officials as "positive" and expressed hope that exchange of views by Iran and East Germany would continue.

Noting that GDR is preparing for the third joint commission meet with Iran, he announced Berlin's readiness to purchase Iranian non-oil products, besides cooperating with Terhan in transportation area.

Heusinger in turn reiterated on the joint viewpoints shared by the two countries, and invited Mo'ayeri for a visit to his country.

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC0106081988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Mr Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who came to our country at the head of a high-level delegation, departed from Tehran this morning. Prior to his departure from Tehran, he spoke to the Central News Unit correspondent regarding the outcome of his talks with Iranian officials.

He said: The talks I held here were meaningful and valuable. Assessments were made of the issues relating to the future ties between the two countries. The two sides also discussed the reduction of nuclear arms and medium-range missiles, as well as the establishment of zones free from chemical weapons. The sides expressed their joint views on these topics.

The Central News Unit correspondent then asked Mr Heusinger: What is your view on the Zionist Iraqi regime's use of chemical weapons and the chemical bombardment of Iraqi cities such as Halabjah? Mr Heusinger responded: We have a principal position on the use of chemical weapons, based on the 1925 [Geneva] protocol, which affirms our opposition to the manufacture and use of chemical weapons by anyone, anywhere. We hope that regulations banning chemical weapons in the world are adhered to.

He concluded by expressing his happiness at meeting with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and thanked them for their hospitality.

Egypt's Muslims To Continue Anti-Regime Protests

NC0106183188 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Egyptian revolutionary Muslims, in a statement distributed Monday, affirmed they will continue to demonstrate in protest of the Egyptian regime's anti-Islam policies. The statement added that the demonstrations staged by the revolutionary Muslims will become increasingly intense if the Egyptian (?authorities) continue their brutal measures, using bullets and tear gas against the places of worship and worshippers.

Egyptian security men broke into the Adam [as heard] Mosque in 'Ayn Shams district [in Cairo] twice on Saturday, arresting a large number of worshippers.

In another development, and within coordination between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, the Egyptian regime's interior minister issued an order yesterday to keep in custody four Egyptian youngsters accused of writing anti-Zionist slogans, despite the prosecutor general's call for their release.

Commentary Urges 'War Until Victory'

NC0106101788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Central News Unit research group commentary: "The Outcome of the War Will Be Decided on the Field of Combat"]

[Excerpts] In a message at the opening of the Islamic Majlis in which he stressed the continuation of the war, Imam Khomeyni said that the final outcome of the war will be decided on the battlefields and not around the negotiating table. On the other hand, the continuation of the UN talks with Iran on Resolution No 598 and the UN secretary general's proposals on methods of implementing this resolution (?form) part of our country's foreign policy regarding the political aspects of the war.

The imperialistic propaganda monopolies and the UN efforts work against each other. Whenever, due to certain circumstances, one of these is mentioned or repeated, the foreign loudspeakers immediately initiate various commentaries aimed at presenting a distorted version of Iran's final stance on the war. The oppressors' propaganda tries to show that there is a general difference of opinion in Iran on ways of terminating the war, and that there are two powerful factions in Iran, one that wants peace and one that wants war. The propagandist monopolies try to push this classification of factions on the people as well. They state (?without any authority) that Iran really wants to end the war militarily. They further claim that Iran is only stalling for time, trying to mitigate international pressure by entering into a political game with the United Nations and the Security Council, and is not really sincere in seeking peace.

The greatest achievement of such commentary—disseminated in the military analyses of the imperialists, especially in the West—would be the adoption of a resolution in the Security Council clamping an arms embargo on Iran. Also, from the West's point of view, propaganda about Iran's desire for war is an appropriate pretext for swaying public opinion. By isolating Iran politically, they can dispatch their warships to the Persian Gulf and gain a foothold for their regional muscle-flexing. During his visit to the region, U.S. UN Representative Vernon

Walters constantly talked about his government's efforts for cooperation with Iraq and other countries of the Middle East and Persian Gulf toward the implementation of Resolution 598 and the arms embargo on Iran. [passage omitted]

It may therefore be said that Resolution 598 is a political resolution cooked up by the United States. It was approved after the West put pressure on the members of the UN Security Council. In view of Iran's stance that it does not consider the Security Council just and is not prepared to accept its resolutions, the United States was confident that Iran would once again reject the new resolution. With this in mind, the United States mixed Iran's demand for the naming of the aggressor with all the Iraqi demands and produced Resolution 598. [passage omitted]

Eastern and Western imperialists are not in favor of Iran's victorious exit from the scene of the imposed war. If the war comes to a military solution, they are not prepared to accept a victorious Iran. If there is a political solution, they think it should be approved and implemented in such a way that Iran will not emerge as the stronger party. [passage omitted]

Therefore, there remains only one solution: Continuation of the war until victory. We should not expect the imperialists' hearts to bleed for us or for other Third World nations. They shamelessly close their eyes to the facts and ignore the inhuman crimes of the Iraqi regime. The chemical bombing of Halabjah is the greatest act of genocide since the atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. But the imperialists were not prepared to make an official mention of Iraq in their resolution, even if to merely placate the people.

The Islamic Republic of Iran desires a just peace, but it is clear that the world devourers will not accept this peace. It is for this reason that the great leader of the Islamic revolution reiterated that the final outcome of the war will be decided on the battlefields. We are face to face with enemies who are prepared to wipe out 10,000 residents of Halabjah within 10 seconds, and to rain missiles and shells on defenseless people. These enemies do not desire a just peace. Iran's political efforts to prove its sincerity about ending the war are clear. In practice, however, there is no way except to continue the war until military victory.

Communique No 3,220 on Recent Fighting

LD0106170288 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 1, IRNA—Iranian Air Force jets decisively carried out their routine flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Tuesday, ignoring repeated warnings from foreign warships and reconnoitering 44 vessels including oil tankers, cargo ships, tug boats, launches and warships.

The 3220th Joint Staff communique, announcing the above, reported here Wednesday that Iranian naval units, in addition to carrying out patrol missions in the southern waters, closely monitored movement of an Iraqi vessel around the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway and Al-Bakr oil platform, at the headwaters of the Persian Gulf.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire between Iran's Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued throughout the battlefields, yesterday especially in Kushk, resulting in killing or wounding of a number of Ba'thist soldiers and destruction of several enemy vehicles.

Two Iraqi patrol convoys, attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Mehran and Yebis, western and southern sectors, sustained several casualties and were forced to flee Tuesday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

Heavy fire of Iranian combatants checked Iraqi engineering operations in Panjwin and enemy logistical activities in Hajj 'Umran, Sar Dasht, Mehran, Kani-Sheykh, Helaleh, Sumar and Nahr 'Anbar yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts yesterday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and setting ablaze several gun emplacements of theirs, concluded the communique.

Flag of Freedom Radio on 'Widespread' Protests

TA0106174088 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Reports have arrived hand from various towns indicating that protest demonstrations and marches by the people against the Islamic regime ruling in Iran were widespread during recent weeks. These events have greatly alarmed the government's leaders, particularly the clique of Ahmad Khomeyni and 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

These same reports indicate that in the aftermath of the bloody demonstrations by the citizens of Khomeynishahr and Esfahan, in which scores of people were killed and wounded, numerous street demonstrations were held in Shiraz, Arak, Qom, Mashhad, Gorgan, Hamadan, Tabriz, Tehran, and Semnan during which the people chanted the slogans "Death to Khomeyni," "Long live Reza Shah," and "Stop the war." By the chanting of these slogans the people demonstrated their opposition to the regime and indicated that despite the regime's oppressive measures, they intend to continue their struggle until the overthrow of Ruhollah Khomeyni's government.

Pakistan

Committee To Separate Judiciary From Executive

BK0106170888 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The president has constituted a committee to expedite the implementation of the constitutional requirement of separation of the judiciary from the executive. The committee has been assigned to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the purpose. The committee, headed by the secretary of the cabinet division, will hold its meetings as and when deemed necessary and submit periodical reports to the president.

Editorial Examines India's War Preparations

BK2705152388 Lahore JANG in Urdu 6 May 88 p 9

[Editorial: "India's War Preparations"]

[Text] The massive scale of India's preparations for a war is no longer a secret. Although these preparations are primarily targeted solely against Pakistan and no one else, India has also formulated a program to establish its political supremacy over the entire region.

This was initiated through Indian military intervention in Sri Lanka on the pretext of dealing with the civil war caused by Tamil sparatists in that country. Now India has started spreading propaganda that its boundaries are linked with Afghanistan through Siachen [glacier in Kashmir which is disputed by India and Pakistan] while simultaneously preparing a program to provide all sorts of economic and military assistance to the puppet regime of Najibullah.

This is also motivated by the conspiracy to encircle Pakistan, whereby the Indian leaders are trying to become involved in the Afghan dispute and replace the Soviets in Afghanistan.

The retired Pakistani naval chief, Vice Admiral H.M.S. Chaudhary, has warned the nation of India's naval preparedness against Pakistan and said that Indian nuclear submarines are capable of hitting land and naval targets in Pakistan.

Therefore, he has suggested that the government consider acquiring more submarines and vessels. The KHALEEJ TIMES, noting India's current war hysteria, has revealed that India has completed its war preparations against Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the Indian rulers, while accusing Pakistan of firing from the Punch region of [Pakistan] occupied Kashmir, said that India will resort to retaliation if the firing continues.

However, the fact is that the Indian forces themselves resort to provocative acts and firing along most of the border areas of Azad Kashmir, resulting in damage to life and property.

The aggressive designs of the Indian Government have become so brazen in recent days that they deserve serious consideration by Pakistan. The Indian Government has also unleashed sinister propaganda holding Pakistan responsible for the Sikh activities in east [Indian] Punjab.

In fact, the slander campaign against Pakistan is motivated by India's aggressive designs, as seen in its massive military buildup. The Pakistani Government should utilize all its resources to face any external aggression and give full attention to strengthening its domestic front as well.

Pakistan undoubtedly desires peace, but it is not possible to establish peace unilaterally in the face of an aggressive country like India. We should, however, leave no stone unturned to protect our independence, security, and existence.